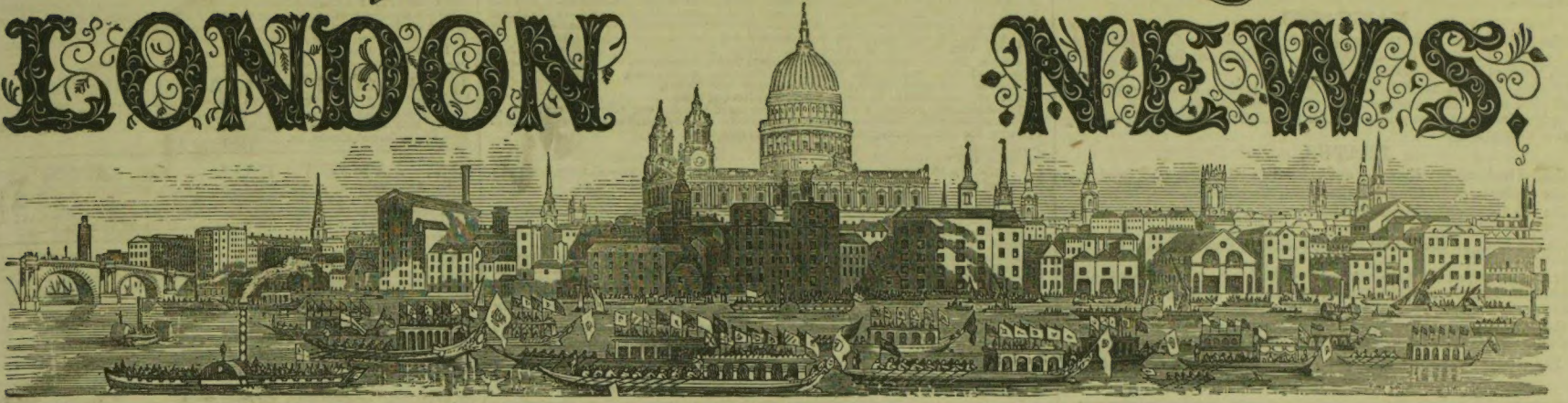


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1754.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EAST OF LONDON: HER MAJESTY PASSING ALONG HACKNEY-ROAD.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 48, Chester-square, Viscountess Mahon, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at 14, Fitzwilliam-square East, Dublin, Lady Plunket, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Birdingbury Hall, Rugby, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at 2, Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. E. Drummond, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Ingham, Lincolnshire, Captain P. J. F. Henslowe, H.M. Bombay Army, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. S. K. Webster, Vicar of Ingham, Lincolnshire.
On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's, South Kensington, W. J. Shaw, Esq., Captain 73rd Regiment, youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir F. Shaw, Bart., to Lavinia Mary, youngest daughter of E. Barrington de Fonblanque, Esq., of Kensington-gate.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Lyndhurst, Hants, Augusta, Countess of Kingston.
On the 4th inst., at 27, Chesham-place, the Marchioness of Waterford.
On the 6th inst., suddenly, at Rome, Emma, widow of the late Hon. Brownlow N. O. de Grey.
On the 3rd inst., at the Manor House, Pickwell, Oakham, the Hon. H. A. Coventry, aged 57.
On Palm Sunday, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Florence Graham, youngest daughter of the late General Charles M. Carmichael, C.B., Colonel H.M. 20th Hussars, in the 10th year of her age.
On the 31st ult., at his residence in St. James's-place, Sir William J. Alexander, Bart., Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, aged 74.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.
Easter Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Lord Archbishop of York.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, M.A., Sub-Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Bonnor, Dean of St. Asaph's; 3 p.m., the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Paddington.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, APRIL 14.
Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Volunteer Field-Day in Alexandra Park.
Opening of the International Exhibition, South Kensington.
Spital Sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street, the Bishop of Salisbury.
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. H. Cowen's Concert).
Exeter Hall, Ballad Concerts, 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
TUESDAY, APRIL 15.
Easter Term begins.
Bournemouth Athletic Sports.
Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, commencement of season ("Lucresia Borgia").
Spital Sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street, the Rev. Wm. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.
Oxford Easter Term begins.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Discussion on "The Report of the Proceedings of the Meteorological Conference at Leipzig," J. J. Hall, F.R.S., on a proposed New Form of Rain Gauge, "The Anemometer").
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ella's Musical Lecture).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Governor Pope Hennessy on the British Settlements in West Africa).
THURSDAY, APRIL 17.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Zoological Society, 4 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Reichenbach on Burmese Orchids; Professor M'Nab on the Perigynium of Carex).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Debus on the Heat produced by Chemical Action).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hyde Clarke on the Races of Monument Builders in America).
FRIDAY, APRIL 18.
Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
SATURDAY, APRIL 19.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
New Philharmonic Society, concert.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 30	2 47	3 3	3 17	3 33	3 47	4 2
4 20	4 36	4 52	5 8	5 23	5 38	5 53

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, *THE WICKED WORLD*, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendall, Arnott, Buckstone; Medsames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other Entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS OF CHARLES I. Every Evening this Week (except Saturday), at 8.15, CHARLES I.—Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. George Belmore, Mr. H. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby; Miss G. Pauncefort, and Miss Isabel Bateman. At 7.15 SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE—Mr. F. W. Irish; concluding with *THE LOTTERY TICKET*—Mr. F. W. Irish. On Saturday next, April 19, an Original Play by W. G. Wills, entitled *EUGENE ARAM*, with Mr. Henry Irving in the title role. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Spectacular Drama, *THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES*; and the Sensation Drama, *FOR SALE*. Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performance on Easter Monday at One.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, *HARMONIOUS DISCORDS*; followed by Mr. Buckstone's Comic Drama of *NICHOLAS FLAM*; after which, at 8.30, *THE BOHEMIANS*, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—*HAMILTON'S* Delightful Excursions, *CHARING-CROSS TO CALCUTTA* IN TWO HOURS. Costly and Magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Telfin, Absalom, Louis Hagie, Weedon, and the most eminent artists of the day. Every Evening at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight.

MR. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madame Florence Lancia, Miss Alice Barth, Miss Ransford, Miss Julia Elton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. George Perron, Mr. J. G. Patey, Mr. Ransford, and Mr. Santley. Harp, Mr. Frederick Chatterton; Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The Bijou Madrigal Union (from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden) will sing Ransford's popular chorus, "Spring, gentle spring." Accompanists, Mr. W. Ganz, Mr. F. Stanislaus, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stalls and tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, at St. James's Hall; and of Messrs. Ransford and Son, 3, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

EASTER MONDAY BALLAD CONCERTS AT EXETER HALL. Under the direction of Mr. John Bossey.—MORNING CONCERT at 2.30, when the following Artists will appear—Miss Banks, Miss Jenny Pratt, and Madame Patey; Mr. Henry Guy and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. Orchestral combination, the Messrs. Le Jeune. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. Stanislaus. Tickets, 1s. to 6s., of Austin, St. James's Hall; Bossey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Agents.

EASTER MONDAY BALLAD CONCERTS AT EXETER HALL.—EVENING CONCERT, at Eight o'clock, when the following Artists will appear—Miss Banks, Miss Jenny Pratt, and Miss Enriqueta; Mr. Henry Guy and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. Orchestral combination, Messrs. Le Jeune. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. Stanislaus. Tickets, 1s. to 6s., of Austin, St. James's Hall; Bossey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Agents.

MR. SANTLEY and MADAME PATEY at the EASTER MONDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, EXETER HALL.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1873
will OPEN ON EASTER MONDAY. The Industries illustrated will be SILK, CARRIAGES, STEEL, and FOOD, with Works of FINE ART of all kinds and Countries. About 300 of the best Works of the late J. Phillips, R.A., and T. Creswick, R.A., will be exhibited; also Works by Officers of the Army and Navy.

Admission One Shilling. Monday and Saturday Evenings, Sixpence each after Six o'clock.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.—The Exhibition for the present year will afford illustrations of the Industries of—*I.* Silk and Velvet.—*II.* Steel and its Uses.—*III.* Surgical Instruments.—*IV.* Carriages.—*V.* Food and the Science of Cookery; besides the divisions of Fine Arts and Scientific Inventions.
I. The SILKS and VELVETS, both Ancient and Modern, have been produced in the following Countries and Places—Alais, Algeria, Brousa, China, Coventry, Creffield, Deventer, Hungary, India, Florence, Malacca, India, Innsbruck, Japan, Leeds, Leek, Leicester, Lyons, Macleod, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Persia, Ripley, Sarreguemines, St. Etienne, Spain, Sherborne, Tripoli, and Vienna.
Silks will be exhibited in the East Galleries, Ground Floor.
The Machinery connected with Silk will consist of Silk Reeling, Silk Throwing, Looms for Upholstery Silk, Jacquard Looms for Ribbons, &c., Spitalfields Hand Looms, Silk-Spinning Machines, Magnagnerie for Reeling the Silk-worm.

STEEL.

II.—The STEEL Manufactures will be of all kinds in the Raw and Manufactured State, and will illustrate the several uses, such as Cutlery, Arms, Needles, &c., to which it is applied.

Objects from Birmingham, China, Crewe, Germany, India, Japan, London, Manchester, Paris, Redditch, Sheffield, and West of Scotland will be exhibited.
Steel Manufactures will be exhibited as follows—Heavy Goods in West Ground-Floor Galleries, Cutlery in South Rooms of Royal Albert Hall.

III.—A Committee, consisting of the most eminent members of the Professions of Physicians and Surgeons, have caused an Exhibition of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds, and of many countries and dates, to be brought together, which will be shown in the West Section, Theatre of the Royal Albert Hall.
Surgical Instruments have been contributed from Birmingham, Japan, London, New York, and Pompeii, &c., by the University of Berlin, by the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, the Obstetrical and Odontological Societies, and by the University of Marburg.

CARRIAGES.

IV.—CARRIAGES of all kinds, both Ancient and Modern, will be exhibited. The collection greatly exceeds in number and variety the similar collections of any former International Exhibition. Several State Carriages are among the ancient vehicles.

The following countries and places have sent Carriages—Australia, Bath, Birmingham, Bridgewater, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Congleton, Coventry, Derby, Dover, Dublin, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Exeter, Godalming, Grantham, Gravesend, Halesworth, Hastings, Hertford, India, Japan, Leamington, Leicester, Leighton Buzzard, Liverpool, Lockerbie, London, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Paris, Perth, Peterborough, Ramsgate, St. Albans, Skipton, Winchester, Windsor, Wolverhampton, Worcester, and Vienna.
Carriages will be exhibited in the French Annexes and South Galleries.

FOOD and COOKERY.

V.—FOOD will be illustrated by various preparations of it, and by the Machinery employed. These will be exhibited in the North Quadrant, First Floor.

In connection with the Food Class there will be a SCHOOL of POPULAR COOKERY situated on the Ground Floor, between the East Galleries and the Colonial Annexes.

1. The object of this School is to give hourly illustrations of Cooking Food in the best, simplest, and cheapest ways, suitable for persons with incomes from £50 to £300 a year. The utensils used are those which might be found in a house of £40 a year rental.

2. The Lecture Room will only hold about 120 people, of which number not more than seventy can be accommodated with Reserved Seats.

3. The charge for each hour's Admission on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays will be Sixpence; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, extra on all days, Sixpence. Admission to the front row (which accommodates only twelve persons), with the privilege of tasting the Food cooked during the Lecture, Sixpence extra. Verbal explanation of the Processes will be given by Mr. Buckmaster.

4. Hourly Tickets must be purchased beforehand, and may be obtained of all the attendants in the Exhibition.

5. A Tasting Room will be attached to the School of Cookery. Although this room is not to be regarded as a general Refreshment Room, arrangements will be made, if possible, to allow a limited number of persons to taste the practical illustrations of the lessons in cooking.

6. The subject of the Illustrations to be given each hour in each day will be duly advertised.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD of various kinds will be illustrated by Chemical Analysis under the direction of Professor Frankland, as well as the Water Supply from the Thames and other sources, showing their comparative impurities.

TOBACCO PIPES.

TOBACCO PIPES of all countries and ages will be exhibited in the East Galleries, Ground Floor; Snuff-Boxes, Tobacco Grinders of all Ages and Countries; Drinking Vessels in all Varieties, Ancient and Modern.

MACHINERY in connection with food, also machinery for making cigars.

SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS.

VI.—SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS and DISCOVERIES will be exhibited in the Royal Albert Hall.

PICTURES and FINE ARTS.

VII.—The FINE ARTS of all kinds will consist of PICTURES from Amsterdam, Baden, Belgium, Berne, Denmark, Dresden, Düsseldorf, England, Florence, France, Ireland, The Hague, Lisbon, Milan, Munich, Scotland, Spain, and Venice.
There will be a LOAN EXHIBITION of upwards of 300 Paintings by the late JOHN PHILLIPS, R.A., and the late THOMAS CRESWICK, R.A. They will be exhibited in the East Galleries.

A Collection of PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, &c., by Officers of the Army and Navy has been made, and will be exhibited in the East Galleries.

SCULPTURE will be exhibited from Belgium, Dresden, Florence, Great Britain, Lisbon, Milan, and Munich.

REPRODUCTIONS of Ancient Works of Art, by Casting and Painting.
The BAYEUX TAPESTRY, representing the Invasion of England by William the Conqueror, has been reproduced, full size. It will be exhibited in the Royal Albert Hall.

ARCHITECTURAL PAINTINGS and DESIGNS will be exhibited in the Royal Albert Hall.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS from Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia will be exhibited at the Annexes at the East side.

CATALOGUES, One Shilling each; Official Guides, Sixpence each; Key, One Penny.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Messrs. NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., having made the necessary arrangements with Her Majesty's Commissioners, beg leave to state that:—

1.—The programme of the exhibition of the art of music, and generally to its advancement in this country, DAILY ORCHESTRAL and VOCAL CONCERTS will be given in the Royal Albert Hall during the period of the Exhibition—i.e., from April 14 to Oct. 31, inclusive. The Orchestra will consist of at least fifty performers, chosen with special care from the best available sources, and including some of the most esteemed London Professors, as well as instrumentalists of high repute from the provinces and abroad.

2.—The performances will be limited to music of a high class. As a rule, each programme will contain a symphony or a concerto, two overtures, and a selection of solo vocal music. It is proposed to vary this order on Wednesdays by means of recitals of operas, and other works of exceptional interest. The production of Music unknown, or unfamiliar in England, will be kept steadily in view.

3.—The programme will include examples of all Schools of Orchestral Music which may fairly claim to be considered Classical. The works of acknowledged great Masters, from Sebastian Bach to Schumann, will of course be largely drawn upon; due attention being also paid to living composers—Gade, Brahms, Liszt, Wagner, &c.

4.—With a special view to the encouragement of Musical Composition in this country, prominence will be given to the works of English Composers. The works already sent in at the invitation of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and those which may hereafter be submitted for examination, will, if found worthy, be publicly performed.

5.—Advantage will be taken of these Concerts to bring forward young English Artists, both vocal and instrumental, whose ability may entitle them to the privilege of a public appearance.

6.—In order to make the Concerts as educational in their results as possible, each programme will contain historical and analytical details of the works to be performed, accompanied by illustrations in music type. The preparation of these annotated Programmes has been entrusted to Mr. Joseph Bennett.

7.—The Programme of the Music of each day will be given in the "Key," printed and published by Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, in the Exhibition.

8.—All the Concerts will be conducted by Mr. Barry.

9.—In addition to the Orchestral and Vocal Performances, DAILY RECITALS WILL BE GIVEN UPON THE GRAND ORGAN in the Royal Albert Hall by Mr. Best, Organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and by Dr. Stainer, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Organ will also be used with the Orchestra in the performance of Handel's Concertos, and works of a similar character.

Visitors to the Exhibition will be admitted to the Daily Concerts without charge. The prices for Reserved Seats will be:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in the Amphitheatre and Arena, One Shilling; and in the Balcony, Sixpence. On Wednesday the charges will be Half a Crown and One Shilling respectively. To give visitors an opportunity of attending the Concerts frequently, Season Tickets for Reserved Seats in the Amphitheatre and Arena—also be issued—Price, for One Month, 10s. 6d.; for the Whole Season, £2 2s. 6d. A few Saturdays will be excluded from these arrangements, but due notice will be given of any change in the price for Reserved Seats.

THE REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION will be as follow:—

1.—SEASON TICKET HOLDERS will have the following privileges of admission:—
a. To the Exhibition on all occasions when open to the public.
b. To the Royal Albert Hall when Concerts of a high standard will be given daily as above mentioned.

c. To all Private Views.
d. To the Galleries of the Exhibition two hours before the general public.

Visitors to the School of Cookery will pay extra—Admission for each hour's instruction, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, Sixpence; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, One Shilling.

2.—The Charge for a Season Ticket, conferring the privileges mentioned above, lasting from April 14, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1873, will be One Guinea.

3.—The Charges for Admission to the General Public will be:—From Easter Monday, April 14, to Oct. 31, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s. each day; on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d. On all other days, 1s. afterwards, 1s. 6d.

4.—The Exhibition will be opened Daily to the General Public from Ten to Six. The Picture Galleries and some other portions of the Exhibition will be lighted on Monday and Saturday Evenings, and be open till Nine p.m.; Admission after Six p.m., Sixpence.

5.—Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of altering the prices of admission from time to time, as they may see fit, after giving public notice.

THE SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE ART NEEDLEWORK

will be OPENED at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM in the month of MAY, 1873.

Specimens to be selected for Exhibition will be notable for their (1) Decorative, (2) Archaeological, or (3) Historical merits. Lace and Woven Tapestries are not admissible.

It is requested that any information bearing on the subject may be communicated by postmark to the Ancient Decorative Art Needlework to the Director of the South Kensington Museum (Decorative Art Needlework Committee), London, S.W.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE MESSIAH, on SATURDAY, APRIL 12, at Eight, at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Madame Lemaire-Sherrington, Miss Spiller, Miss Dones, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foll. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Boxes, £2 10s.; 1st, £1 10s.; 2nd, 10s.; 3rd, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. (Admission, 1s.); at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Foultry; the usual Agents; and the Royal Albert Hall.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—THE MOORE and BURGESS

MINSTRELS will give FOUR DAY PERFORMANCES during the Easter Week, as under:—On MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three; TUESDAY AFTERNOON at Three; WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at Three; SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three. Every Night at Eight. On MONDAY the Day and Night Performances will be given in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. On Easter Monday 1800 Shilling Seats in the Great Hall for both Day and Night Performances. Doors open at One and Seven on Monday. All other days at 2.30 and Seven.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—EASTER

HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.—On EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING the Company will perform in the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL. On Easter Tuesday Afternoon there will be an Extra Day Performance in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own Hall; also on Wednesday Afternoon and Evening at Three and Eight; Thursday and Friday at Eight only; Saturday Afternoon at Three and Eight.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER

HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES will take place in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, where there is ample accommodation for nearly 3000 visitors. Doors open at One and Seven. Area and Gallery, 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On EASTER TUESDAY

AFTERNOON, at Three, the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE in their own elegant Hall, when the Holiday Programme will be given in its entirety. Doors open at 2.30.—Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Private Boxes from £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.

A COURSE OF SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES

on GEOLOGY in the EASTER HOLIDAYS, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.G.S., Professor of Mineralogy at King's College, London, Mineralogist to her Majesty, &c., at his residence, 149, Strand, London, W.C., on APRIL 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1873, at 3 p.m. Terms:—Half-a-Guinea for the Course; First Shillings for Children, of Fellows of the following Societies:—Geological, Zoological, Chemical, Royal Microscopical, Royal Geographical, Royal Horticultural, Geologists' Association, and Society of Arts. Mr. Tennant's Lectures on Mineralogy applied to Geology and the Arts, at King's College, will be resumed on Wednesday Morning, Oct. 8, and the Evening Lecture on Thursday, Oct. 9.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyr," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 3, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION of

PAINTINGS will CLOSE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16. Gallery, 3, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS EXHIBITION.

Including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Storm in the Desert," &c., and a number of new and important Drawings in the Bernese Oberland, NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 4, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, from Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of

PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-Mall, is NOW OPEN.

ALEXANDRA PALACE,

MUSWELL-HILL, N. THE ALEXANDRA PALACE will be OPENED TO THE PUBLIC on MAY 24.

The New Line of the Great Northern Railway Company from Highgate, with a station in the building, will place the Palace in direct communication with King's-cross and all Metropolitan stations.

THE PALACE and PLEASURE PARK of 230 acres will be open Daily to the Public throughout the Summer. On Mondays the price of admission will be Sixpence; on all other days, One Shilling. On certain days during the season, which will be duly announced, the price of admission will be 2s. 6d.

On the OPENING DAY the price will be 5s. for all Tickets bought before the day; Tickets bought on the day itself will be 7s. 6d.

THE GUINEA SEASON TICKET will admit the Holder on all occasions when the Palace is open.

Each Season Ticket holder will receive one chance in an Annual Drawing for Art Objects, purchased out of a fund raised by setting aside five shillings upon each Guinea Season Ticket sold by the Company.

THE ATTRACTIONS will consist of Concerts by the Company's Band, under the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill—of Performances in the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Milano—of Lectures, Recitals, and other Amusements, in a Hall specially erected for the purpose—and of Performances on the magnificent Organ by Mr. Frederick Archer—of Special Concerts of Operatic and other Music—and of Flower Shows, a great Horse Show, Races, Athletic Sports, Firework Displays, Balloon Ascents, Dog Shows, Poultry Shows, and Grand Cricket Matches.

There will be a Museum and Fine-Art Gallery, a general Exhibition of Art Objects, a Bazaar Department, and numerous Scientific Collections. A most complete Marine Aquarium will shortly be completed.

The Refreshment Contract has been awarded to Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. A more extended Programme will shortly be announced.

Season Tickets will be issued.

ALEXANDRA PALACE

EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY. All communications to be addressed to the Manager, at the Palace, Muswell-hill, N.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement to the House of Commons last Monday evening. Our reference to it in this place will, happily, not require that we should plunge our readers into a weltering sea of figures, in which all distinct notion of what has been, of what is, and of what is to be, would almost inevitably be submerged. We shall touch in the most cursory way upon the salient features of the Chancellor's Budget without taxing, too severely, we hope, the arithmetical powers of those who may do us the honour of following our remarks. The financial year 1872-3 has been one of almost unprecedented prosperity. Notwithstanding the unfavourable harvest, the unsettled condition of France and Spain, the agitation of the monetary world by the large sums of money paid by France to Germany, the prevalence of strikes, and the great rise in the price of all the necessities of life, the income of the country has exhibited a buoyancy wholly unexampled. The surplus of income over expenditure for the year which has just expired amounts to no less than £5,894,000, which amount is made up by an excess of Revenue over the Estimates of £4,781,770, and a reduction of the actual expenditure from the grants sanctioned by the Appropriation Act last year of above a million. The total Revenue for the year was £76,609,000. The Debt has been reduced within the same period by £6,861,000. The estimated sum available for the year 1873-4 is £76,617,000, and the estimated expenditure is set down at £71,871,000—showing a surplus of £4,746,000. The Balances in the Exchequer approach very closely to a total of £12,000,000. The surplus of income over expenditure for the coming year (amounting to within about a quarter of a million of five millions sterling) the right hon. gentleman proposed to dispose of in the following manner:—Towards payment of the Alabama indemnity £1,600,000, being half the entire sum which the award of the Geneva Arbitrators imposed upon us; the present rate of the sugar duties is to be reduced by one half; a penny in the pound is to be taken off the income tax; £30,000 will be sacrificed by giving up the duties now charged for waiters upon hotel-keepers; and a surplus of £291,000 is expected to go over to the credit of the nation for the financial year 1874-5.

Perhaps the most questionable feature of this highly-popular Budget is that which relates to the Alabama

Indemnity. It had been almost taken for granted by the public opinion of this country that the whole of that charge would be paid out of the current revenue of the present year. It is not certain that this will not be done, virtually, at any rate, if not actually. The debt itself will be discharged, so far as America is concerned, before Oct. 1 next, to the last halfpenny. But the manner in which the Indemnity will be provided for—viz., one half out of actual revenue, and one half to be borrowed from the balances, or upon Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds—is viewed by not a few with considerable doubt. The debt, it is said, is *sui generis*. It is the outcome of very exceptional circumstances. Of course it must be paid, but there is no sufficient reason why we should not consult our own convenience in our mode of paying it. Without any dereliction of principle we may surely throw this addition to our expenditure over a couple of years. On the other hand, it is argued that the Indemnity was incurred by a wrong done by this country to America several years ago, and that the lapse of every year tends to bring upon the rising generation a participation in the evil results of it, which it does not deserve. Besides, who can tell what another year "will bring forth"? A bad harvest, a revolutionary movement in Europe, the derangement of our industry by the abnormal price of coals, or a score of vicissitudes unforeseen by human sagacity, may possibly leave the balance-sheet of the nation next April in a condition very much below the state in which it is at the present moment. Why, it is asked, and asked with some reason, should we put off that which is inevitable when we are not compelled to do so by imperative necessity? The choice made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one, it is surmised, which he would not have himself suggested, nor which his colleagues in the Cabinet would have accepted, at the beginning of the Session. We know not what foundation in fact there may be for this conjecture. It may be readily apprehended, however, that the arrangement proposed, if it be a mistake in financial policy, is one which the public will spontaneously condone at the present moment. In what light the transaction will appear a twelvemonth hence is altogether a different phase of the question, and one which we must leave to be interpreted by those who will then have to confront it.

The remission of taxation given by this Budget is, on the whole, judiciously distributed between direct and indirect. There are few who will personally object to the reduction of the income tax to threepence in the pound. The lower strata of the population coming within reach of this impost will be sensibly relieved. But even in their case it is not so much the amount charged upon them as the arbitrary manner in which the charge is assessed, which is felt to be oppressive and even cruel. It is matter of regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has done nothing towards protecting payers of the income tax from the hardship frequently inflicted upon them by the harsh and grinding machinery employed for exacting it. His only excuse can be, if excuse it may be considered, that this is an enterprise from which all Chancellors of the Exchequer have successively shrunk, and that even an approximation to justice would involve too large a disturbance of our financial routine to warrant an experiment not absolutely imperative.

A further reduction of the existing sugar duties by one half may be regarded as a welcome boon to the artisan and labouring classes of the community. It will not, it is true, give them much; but what it does give them will be of a salutary kind. Economically, perhaps, the remission will be made at a cost proportionately greater to the revenue than the relief it will afford. But it will tend to reduce to a trifle the temptation so to deal with the different classes of sugar as to border closely upon commercial dishonesty; and it will assuredly be taken to be an obvious advance towards "a free breakfast-table." The surplus at the Chancellor's disposal was not large enough to admit of his meddling with the tea duties; and it is, to say the least, uncertain how far reduction of the malt duty will prove to be really beneficial to the working classes. The enormous revenue derived to the Exchequer from intoxicating drinks somewhat dashes with dissatisfaction the gladness with which the country hails the abounding proofs of its prosperity. Mr. Lowe, therefore, appears to have selected the best article he could find for the remission of taxation. The Budget of the year is so simple in its character, and, moreover, so gratifying, that it will generally be held to justify itself. None of us are likely to find fault with prosperous finances, nor with the good things which fall to our lot from a buoyant revenue. Usually, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is an ungrateful one. This year it must have made the right hon. gentleman's duties as pleasant to himself as they have been to others.

Sir William Rae, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, died, on Tuesday night, at his residence, Hornby Lodge, Newton (Devon), aged eighty-seven.

Colonel Andrew Clarke, R.E., late Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Victoria, now Director of Works at the Admiralty, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Lord Edward Cavendish, brother of the Marquis of Hartington, has been appointed private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Henry Yates Thompson.

THE COURT.

The Queen visited Countess Bernstorff at Prussia House on Thursday week. Her Majesty also paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace. The Queen afterwards drove out in a carriage and four. The Duke of Cambridge, as president, arrived at Buckingham Palace to present to the Queen the boys of the mathematical school of Christ's Hospital, who came to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. The Queen entered the Picture Gallery at three o'clock, when the following gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge:—Alderman Sir Benjamin S. Phillips and Mr. Wm. Helps, acting treasurers; Mr. John Derby Allcroft, governor; the Rev. Thomas J. Potter, M.A., head master of the mathematical school; and Mr. H. Watts Mason, head drawing-master. The Queen then inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. The Lord Chamberlain, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and Sir John Cowell were in attendance. Mr. Holman Hunt had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection his picture, "The Shadow of Death." The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the palace at half-past four o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards to Paddington, and travelled thence by special train to Windsor.

On the following day Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein took luncheon with her Majesty at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl and Countess Brownlow, Lady Marion Alford, the Earl of Camperdown, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Churchill, and Lord Wrottesley.

On Saturday last the Duke of Edinburgh visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Queen entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold, the Countess of Caledon, M. and Madame van de Weyer, Lady Churchill, the Bishop of Winchester, and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Winchester officiated. Prince and Princess Christian had luncheon with her Majesty.

Monday was the twentieth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold. The choir of St. George's Chapel, under the direction of Sir George Elvey, Mus. Doc., assembled at a quarter before ten, a.m., at the castle and sang. The day was observed at Windsor with the usual honours. The Prince of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) arrived at the castle and partook of luncheon with the Queen. The Bishop of Winchester left the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Caroline Barrington, Colonel the Hon. Henry W. J. Byng, Mr. Sahl, and Mr. Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone visited her Majesty on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the castle on Wednesday for Osborne House. The Court will sojourn in the Isle of Wight for about a month.

The Countess of Errol has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Mary Pitt have succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Baronet to George Kinloch, of Kinloch, in the county of Perth, Esq.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Levée announced to be held, on behalf of her Majesty, by the Prince of Wales, at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., is postponed until Thursday, the 24th inst. The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, May 8.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 24.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Princess Christian visited the Princess of Wales on Thursday week at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon, after which their Royal Highnesses drove out. On the following day the Duchess of Cambridge partook of luncheon with the Princess. In the evening her Royal Highness was present at a concert given by the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Albert Hall. On Saturday last the Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House from Melton Mowbray. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, dined with the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Dean of the Chapels Royal, the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell, and the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. On Monday the Prince visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness was installed as Grand Master of the Order of Knights Templars of England and Ireland, and afterwards presided at the dinner at Willis's Rooms. The Princess went to the Monday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. Her Royal Highness has driven out daily.

The Prince will open an exhibition and a bazaar about to be held at Wigan, and also a ward of the new infirmary. His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Major Grey has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided on Thursday week, at Clarence House, at a meeting of the committee of the Society of Arts on Musical Education; and afterwards attended the meeting of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Vessels at the House of Lords. The Duke left town on Monday en route for the Continent. His Royal Highness travelled by the South Eastern Railway to Dover, where he was met by Prince Arthur. The Duke embarked on board the special steamer Wave, Captain Bennett, and crossed to Calais.

Prince Christian and Prince Leopold were, on Thursday week, present at the Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have consented to be present at the distribution of prizes to the girls educated and trained for servants at Woodhouse Home, Wanstead, on Wednesday, May 21. The Marquis of Lorne, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Argyll Artillery Volunteers, has joined the School of Instruction for the Reserve Forces of Artillery at Woolwich, in order to obtain a certificate of proficiency in accordance with the regulations.

Prince Arthur has accepted the position of honorary Colonel of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, the Colonel of which is the Earl of Mountcharles.

The Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Adolphus and Prince Francis of Teck visited Hengler's Royal Circus on Saturday afternoon last. The Duchess of Cambridge has left St. James's Palace for Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has left town for Hughenden Manor.

The Extra Supplement.

HOLIDAY TIME AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The multitude of working-class people in London, released by the Easter holidays from their accustomed toil, must be allowed to seek harmless recreation wherever and however it may be pleasing to their own taste. The Crystal Palace is a good place, and several other popular resorts, in the neighbourhood of this huge town, will afford both mental diversion, and the refreshment of rural scenery, to the jaded eyes of men and women long pent within the walls of petty houses or mean and narrow streets. Yet there is always a chance of some being kept in town by bad weather, or by the fear of injurious fatigue, or by the expense of a short journey, and to them we recommend, as an alternative for the parks, an attentive visit to the national museums in Bloomsbury, South Kensington, and Bethnal-green. The most accessible to the largest number is the British Museum, in Great Russell-street, where the learned or unlearned will find enough matter of intellectual curiosity for the pleasant occupation of many hours—ay, many studious days. Come hither and look and wonder, if ye have not been taught the proper way to learn, ye simple sons and daughters of honest manual labour! Come in your frank ignorance, wiser than the conceit of academical pedantry, to see these worlds of rare things, which the greatest scholars and philosophers do not perfectly understand! Here are the myriad forms of animal life, that infinite variety of species, whose originating cause Mr. Darwin attempts to guess, while contradicted by the fossil records of extinct types in the hardened substance of the ancient earth-layers, which Sir Charles Lyell and Professor Owen would interpret. Here are the different metals and other minerals, which are now proved by the spectroscopic to be common to our globe and to the sun, even to the remotest suns of alien planetary systems in the inconceivable depths of space; but not Dr. Tyndall himself really knows their physical constitution. Here is the collection of articles belonging to the familiar use of many strange nations inhabiting distant climes, but owning the common nature of mankind—the dresses, the ornaments, the tools, the vessels, the weapons, the vehicles, the grotesque idols of Asiatic, African, American, Polynesian tribes, who share the Divine care with ourselves and inherit the same destiny of the individual soul, for aught that science can tell us through Comte or Huxley. Here, too, is a vast array of the memorials of old and proud structures of past civilisation, which have decayed and dropped into ruins; the cumbrous solemnity of Egypt, with its mystic lore of bestial shapes emblematic of profound ideas, and with its awful mummies of the nameless dead; the fantastic bull-men and bird-men of Assyrian conception, with the figures of that barbaric royalty which bestrode Western Asia from the Persian Gulf to the Syrian shore. Then comes the stately and graceful procession of the incomparable Greek art, perfect in each successive phase, from the Lycian marbles through the noble sculptures of Athens to the beautiful works that served for the adornment of conquering Rome. Nor are there wanting, in this grand historical series, the relics of Roman government and luxury in Britain; or products of national industry in the Middle Ages, when modern Italy and Germany, France and England, were growing up out of the fragments of a shattered Imperial world. Let our friends of the less reading class be assured, when they inspect these marvellous specimens of the past, that, although it is the task of a life-long scholarship to gain accurate knowledge of any one department, some general notion of the "Education of the Human Race" is to be derived from a thoughtful passing survey of the whole, especially by the man or woman who has a tolerable acquaintance with the Bible, with the habit of reflecting upon what is seen or heard. Of such persons, humble as their lot may be, dull as may seem the drudgery that earns their bread, it ought not to be said, with the British Museum freely open to them—

Yet Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

SINKING A DERELICT VESSEL.

Three months ago we gave an Illustration of the services recently performed by H.M.S. *Immortalité* in looking for abandoned or "derelict" vessels adrift in the British Channel. This is a matter of some importance, not only for the chance of saving any property that may be recovered from such vessels, but to prevent the danger of their collision with other ships in a frequented maritime highway. For this purpose it is sometimes found expedient to sink the drifting hull by fire of cannon, as is shown in our present Illustration. The *Immortalité*, soon after her adventure with the derelict *Margaret Pollock*, at the end of December, was ordered to prepare for a voyage to Barbadoes, to join the flying squadron on the West India station. She left Plymouth on Feb. 17, and two days after, at two o'clock in the morning, came up with a wreck which proved to be the *Zuleika*, of Falmouth. The crew were gone—probably taken off by some other ship—and had carried away everything of use or value. Two old logbooks were found on board. The masts were cut away, but the hull was quite sound, and the water in the hold seemed to have got in through the open hatchway; the vessel was in shingle ballast, and would not easily sink. This being the state of the *Zuleika*, it seemed to the commander of the *Immortalité* advisable to send her remains to the bottom of the sea. The crew were ordered to their guns as if for a naval battle, and fired shot and shell into her until she went down. Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. R. Wright, Assistant Paymaster, who supplied the former Illustration.

The Waterford Town Council will apply to the Treasury for a loan of £50,000 for the construction of waterworks.

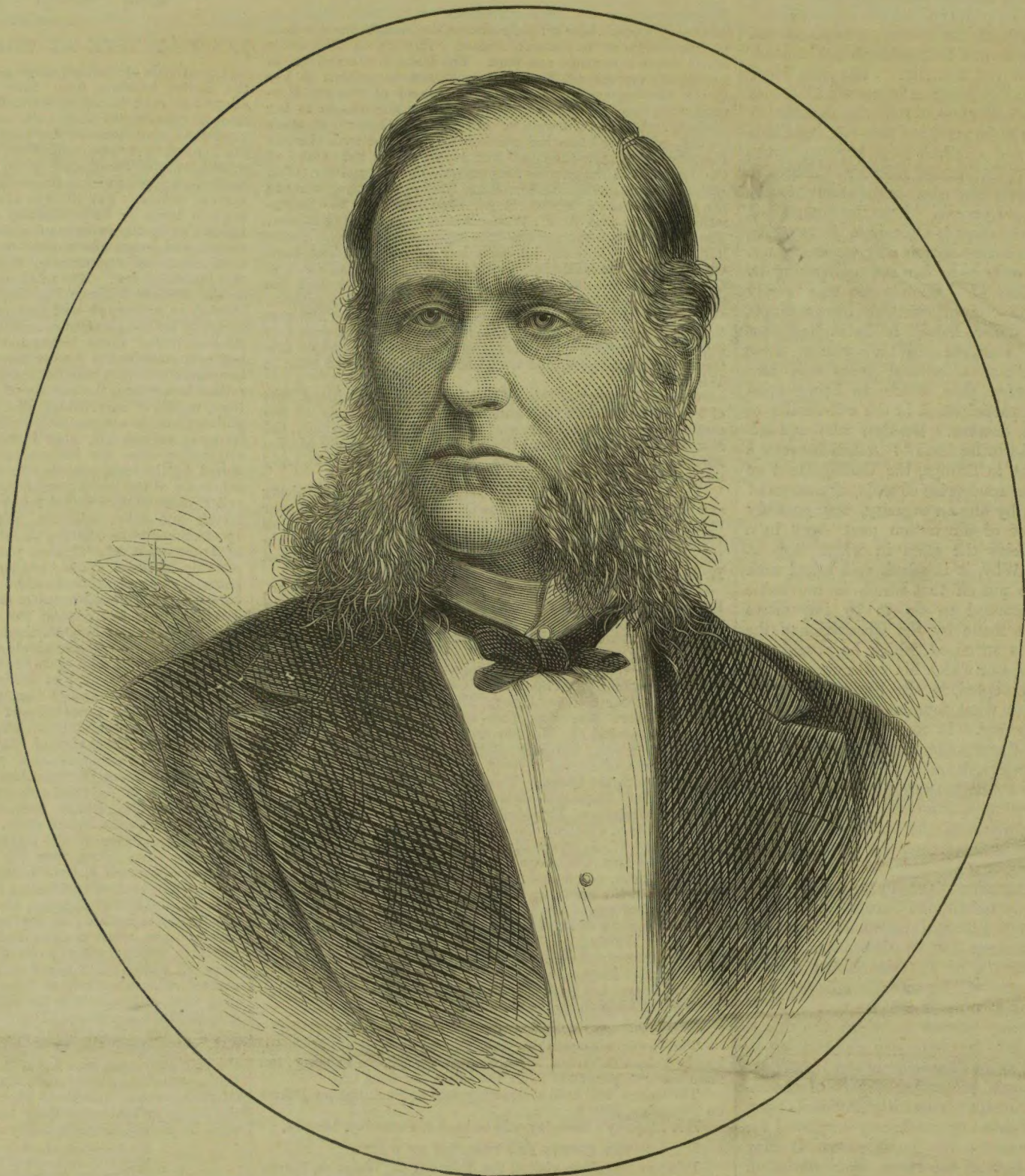
Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., will preside at the anniversary festival of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Saarebrook, to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, May 28.

The *Birmingham Post* understands it has been decided to make Cannock Chase the locale of a series of manœuvres by 10,000 regular and militia troops in August next.

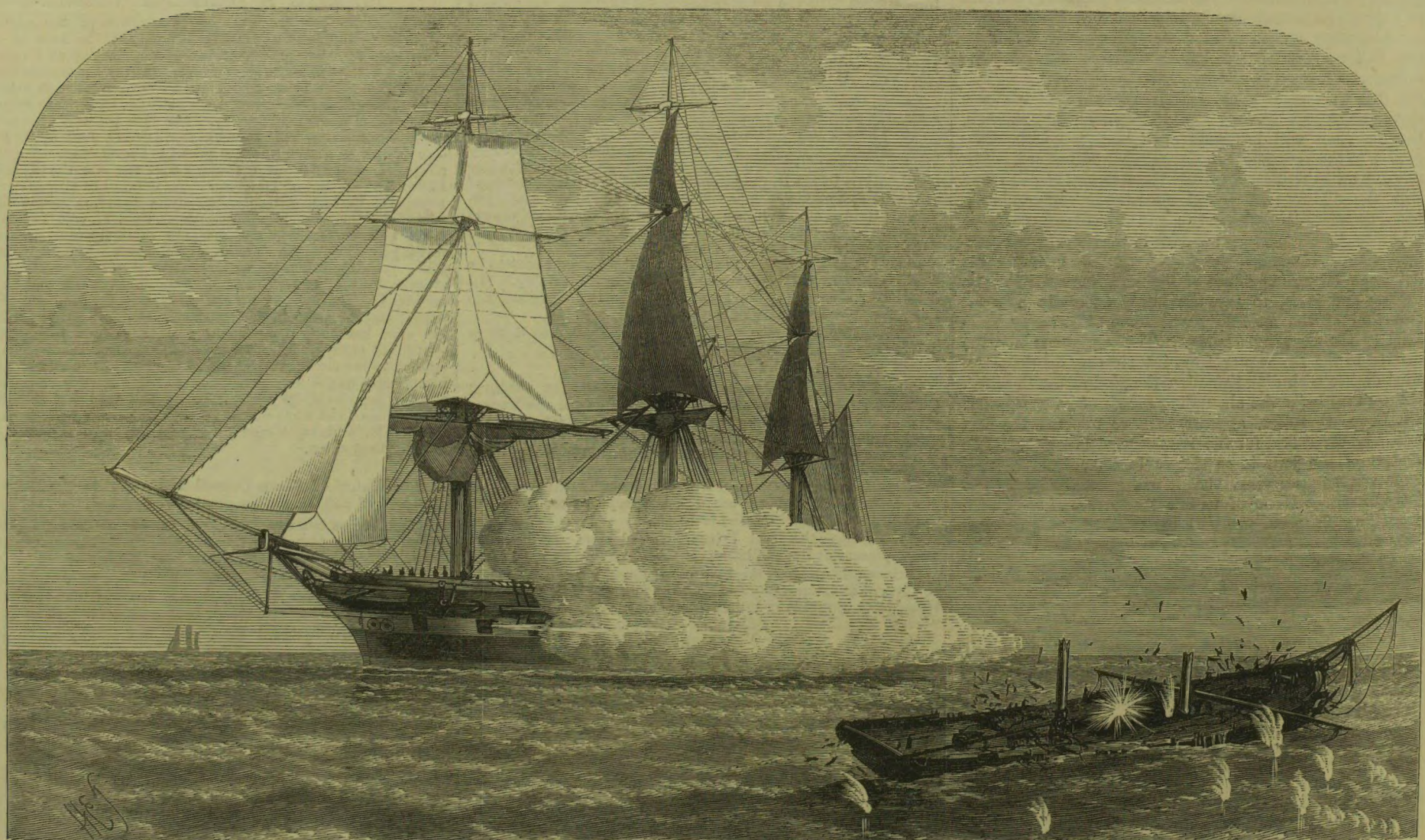
Efforts are at present being made to erect, by public subscription, a building for the School of Science and Art in Inverness, conjoined with which will be a public museum.

The Dublin Exhibition and Loan Museum of Art Treasures will be opened on May 14. The Queen and the Prince of Wales will contribute from their collections, and Sir Richard Wallace has promised to furnish some valuable objects of art to the Loan Museum.

The Hon. Captain Corry, nephew of the late representative, and, like his uncle, a Protestant and Conservative, has been elected to the vacant seat at Omagh by a majority of thirty-six. The numbers were—Corry, 3139; Macartney, the tenant-right candidate, 3103.



BARON SCHWARZ-SYDNOR, GENERAL-MANAGER OF THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.



H.M.S. IMMORTALITE SINKING THE DERELICT ZULEIKA.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S VISIT TO HUNSDON HOUSE.
FROM AN OLD PRINT.

BY THE WAY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales now adds to his titles that of Grand Master of the Masonic Templars. It has an historical flavour about it, and recalls memories of Ivanhoe, and the day

When down came the Templars, like Cedron in flood,
And dyed their long lances in infidel blood.

Though the name and office have really nothing to do with the great Order, which came to a cruel end, we are not disposed to find fault with the rather happy thought which connected Masonry with something a good deal more picturesque. The glories of "the craft" are many, if not quite so many as enthusiastic brethren would have us believe, and not one of its smaller merits is the open-handed charity which it practises. But it will be allowed that the scarfs and gauntlets and aprons, at their handsomest, do not make an imposing show. They are just pretentious enough to attract attention, but not nearly elegant enough to command admiration; and many excellent brethren, who might pass well enough in plain clothes, manage when in Masonic array to excite very irreverent ideas in the minds of the beholders. But the Templars have a noble garb, and a reasonably personable man becomes a gallant knight when he presents himself in the dress of his order. Perhaps this is the only successful attempt, on the part of men of the nineteenth century, to get out of the commonplace attire of their age. It may not be absolutely necessary for a philosopher of the time of Queen Victoria to make himself look picturesque; but if he is to make the endeavour it should be made in earnest. If H.R.H. gives encouragement to the Order it will largely increase; and if a Templar have Royal sanction to wear his robes on all occasions when military men are expected to don uniform, many a good race for the hand of beauty will be run between the red-cross knights and the "angels in scarlet," who have hitherto had it all their own way, as far as externals go.

The gasmen have struck in New York, and the city is in darkness. Such was the telegram at the beginning of the week, and we write in the absence of late news. We are curious to learn how the practical Americans deal with the difficulty with which we were only menaced. They know what we did; and for slow, dull, old-world people it may be thought that we did pretty well. We made what shifts we could, used as little gas as possible during the crisis, turned on numbers of new hands to do the work of the rebels, and sent the ringleaders to gaol, for rather a long term. Whether New York institutions and politics will permit a similar course, has to be seen. A democracy may consider it tyrannical. The "Upper Ten" would naturally imitate us; but that Ten Thousand may have to make a retreat less chivalrous than that recorded by Xenophon. Thoughtful persons will record with no great satisfaction this new illustration of the tendency of the age to permit the better classes to be over-ridden by unions of the ignorant, provided the latter have but just sense enough to conspire against order.

There is just now a very interesting addition to the loan collection of pictures at the Crystal Palace. This consists of several important, and a great number of small, pictures illustrating Central Asia and its natives. They are by a Russian artist, whose catalogue is quaint, and it has been translated. He expresses his hope that his works may tend to make Englishmen aware of the true nature of the barbarians of the locality, and therefore less anxious to see objection to the advance of Russia, our natural neighbour. Whether art will effect this purpose may be doubtful, but people should go and see the pictures, both for their own merit, which is high, and for the sake of the new ideas which they will impart. A hideous pyramid of human heads, a similar offering in a palace, a fiery fight with merciless slaughter, the sale of a child (which is stripped, and is being examined by the purchaser and praised by the vendor), a slaughtered soldier abandoned on the road, are among the grimmer scenes, and there is much power in them, but there are others of a less painful kind. On the whole, we have not lately seen a more original or noteworthy collection.

Mr. Justice Lawson has set a capital example of fearless resolution to punish law-breakers, no matter how "sentimental" may have been their motives. He has been trying the Belfast rioters. The jurors did their duty in a way so unusual in Ireland that some little wonder is mixed with our admiration of their courage. They did not shrink from finding notorious culprits guilty, nor did they have recourse to the cowardly device of not being able to agree. Then came the Judge's turn, and he distributed sentences of considerable severity, and, moreover, censured the conduct of the Irish Government in discouraging the local authorities from doing their part in preventing outrages. He has been assailed by hundreds of scoundrels, who sent him threats of vengeance; but the respectable portion of society in the district has met this by uniting to offer large rewards for the detection of the offenders, whose wrath was chiefly called out by his, the Judge's, sentence on the conductor of the *Ulster Examiner*, to which we referred last week. It should be noted that Mr. Justice Lawson declared the Roman Catholic procession, which led to the outbreak, to have been unwarrantable, and a demonstration which the authorities ought to have suppressed. It is satisfactory to see that in one part of Ireland a Judge and juries work together in the interest of society.

It may be thought that there is more to be said on the question of the railway from the Mediterranean to the head of the Persian Gulf than was said in the debate very justifiably initiated by Sir George Jenkinson. We may be of the same opinion as that which was declared by the decisive majority in regard to any British guarantee; but we certainly do not hold the whole business disposed of by the statement that England has already a road to India through Egypt. As was remarked, let a few ships be sunk by concert in the Suez Canal, and where is the road? England never threatens anybody in these days, and it would be held highly uncivilized to hint that any such act would be regarded by her as a justification for taking the canal into her own hands by any means that might be readiest. We still ask, however, where is our short cut to India if the canal should be stopped? The argument that England is more needful to India than India to England, and therefore that the road, if one is to be made, should be made at the expense of our Asiatic brethren, is one of those Philistine fallacies which have lost us a good many things of value, and may lose us a good many more. When Rome held her own it was by a reverse of the policy thus indicated, and it was not until she drifted into the meaner policy that she began to lose her provinces. But, then, it is so uncivilized to look back at history, and argue from the proceedings of persons who had never read Bentham.

We wonder whether the last scandal in a police-court will induce those whom it concerns to procure better accommodation for our excellent magistrates. Sir Thomas Henry had to crowd so many gentlemen into his small retiring-room that a foreign advocate, engaged in conducting a case, was obliged to stand all the time, and Sir Thomas could apologise only by saying that he had often complained of the place, but could get

nothing better. We remember that the late Mr. A'Beckett used to give very diverting sketches of similar inconveniences to which judicial persons were exposed in his time, and notably how a magistrate heard a case in his back kitchen, giving judgment from his seat on the sink, while the prisoner's counsel clung to the jack-towel in a way which showed the noble resolution and perseverance of the British advocate. This was twenty years ago, and no change has been made. There is no pretext for delay in reference to the great building that is some day to arise in the Strand; the police-courts must be local, and there is no reason why each of them should not be at once reconstructed in a proper manner. The dignity of the Bench is maintained with considerable difficulty when everybody is elbowing everybody in a little back room; and that was the case the other day. The business must have greatly edified the French professional gentleman.

BARON SCHWARZ-SENBORN.

This distinguished scientific member of the Austrian civil administration is at present commended to all the world by his appointment as general manager of the Vienna Universal Exhibition. Wilhelm Schwarz was born at Vienna, July 12, 1816. He was educated at the grammar school of Josephstadt, a suburb of that city. On leaving that school he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. Having passed through the Vienna University and the Polytechnic College, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Chemistry. Entering the public service in 1840, he received an appointment in the Chamber of Commerce of Lower Austria, of which he became Secretary in the following year. This post he filled during four years, in which time he edited the *Commercial News* and the *Polytechnic Journal*, two newspapers published at Vienna. From 1845 to 1848 Dr. Schwarz occupied his time in scientific travels. In 1848 he became Secretary to the Vienna Chamber of Commerce, and in 1850 was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the newly-formed Ministry of Commerce. After being charged with a commercial and political mission to the North of Germany, which he brought to a successful issue, Dr. Schwarz was named Austrian Consul in London, and in this capacity rendered great services in the first International Exhibition in 1851, when he also acted as juror. In 1854 Dr. Schwarz was transferred to the Austrian Consulate in Paris, and acted as Commissioner for Austria at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. During the Italian war of 1859 he filled the post of Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of the Hague, in the absence of the Ambassador. In reward for this service he was nominated a Knight of the Iron Crown. In the year 1861 Chevalier von Schwarz was charged with another commercial and political mission to Algeria. On his return he was named Commissioner for Austria at the London International Exhibition of 1862. His valuable services here, and his activity in promoting the commercial interests of the Austro-Hungarian exhibitors, will long be remembered. Upon the closing of the exhibition Chevalier von Schwarz received the Commander's rank in the Austrian order of Francis Joseph, and the order of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor of the French. In addition to this, exhibitors from Austria and Hungary subscribed a sum of £2000 for a testimonial to Chevalier von Schwarz, to whom they were indebted for so much assistance and advice. But he, whilst acknowledging this grateful token of his services, would only accept the money upon the condition of its being funded for the purpose of devoting the interest to help deserving Austrian mechanics who might be sent to London or Paris to improve themselves in their trade. At the end of the year 1862, when he resumed his duties as Consul for Austria in Paris, he found that the Austrian Government had considerably increased his official salary for life, given personally to himself as a further reward. The Chevalier took no active part in the Exhibition of 1867; but, if we may judge from the marked progress made in all the arrangements of the present Exhibition, he must have been a keen observer of the requirements of such an undertaking.

Upon the occasion of the Emperor of Austria's visit to Paris the Emperor, in further recognition of the valuable political and commercial services rendered by his Consul at Paris, conferred upon the Chevalier, at a personal interview, the dignity of Baron of the Austrian Empire, under the title of Baron von Schwarz-Senborn. The Baron continued his active career at Paris, devoting all his energies to the promotion of the commercial interests of his country, whilst ever active in introducing into the Austrian Empire, often at his own cost, inventions which would be useful to his country. The museums and other scientific institutions of Austria and Hungary, as well as the experiences of the artistic and commercial world in Paris, attest the energy of Baron von Schwarz-Senborn in all things where he could benefit the interests of his country. For example, when the other foreign diplomats and many of the Consuls left Paris during the siege, he remained at his post, and the poorer classes of his country have reason to be grateful for the generous arrangements he made for their sustenance and comfort. After the peace of 1871 these services came to the knowledge of the Emperor of Austria, who again showed his high appreciation of Baron von Schwarz-Senborn's services by granting him the highest title he could confer—namely, that of Privy Councillor, with the title of Excellency. He has twice refused the Ministry of Commerce in a Government which his liberal opinions would not allow him to join.

The Emperor has further shown his personal favour and confidence in Baron von Schwarz-Senborn's enlightened and patriotic views by giving him, by special decree, sole and absolute responsibility for the first Universal Exhibition, which the Emperor had decided should be held at Vienna in 1873. The Baron was further accorded absolute and undivided control over the Prater Park, the property of the Crown. His high character for integrity justified this special mark of the Emperor's confidence. The Prater has not only been transformed by the buildings of the Exhibition, which are incomparably superior to any previously erected; but the whole of the park has been beautified, and an enormous increase in the value of the land has been gained. As regards the Exhibition there is no doubt among far-seeing politicians that its cost, were it even double the money already expended, is fully justified. Vienna stands as a frontier capital between the civilised West and the requirements of the East. A new city will arise on the banks of the new arm of the Danube. Already Prussian manufacturers and contractors are acquiring property for works there; one Prussian house having alone received a contract for three iron bridges across the Danube within the last eighteen months. Money is readily made at Vienna, where everything is wanted; and there is no fear but that British exhibitors will find themselves amply rewarded by real substantial and commercial results for the part they may take in the Vienna Exhibition.

It should be observed that Baron von Schwarz-Senborn neither directly nor indirectly receives any pecuniary benefit as general manager of the Exhibition, having only consented to accept this post upon the consular salary he received when in Paris. We here leave this brief account of Baron von Schwarz-Senborn's useful life, gladly acknowledging his active sympathy for England, and trusting confidently that he will succeed in

the patriotic efforts he is making for the commercial advancement of his own country.

The portrait engraved is from a photograph by Fritz Luckhardt, of Vienna.

"QUEEN ELIZABETH'S VISIT TO HUNSDON HOUSE."

Many curious and interesting points of similarity or contrast, and much food for reflection, may be found by comparing our account of Queen Victoria's visit to the park, at the north-east of London, which bears her name, with the Royal progress of another great female Sovereign of this realm, made three centuries ago, as represented in our Engraving, from an "old print." The old print referred to is George Vertue's engraving, dated 1772, after Mark Gerrard's contemporary picture. Vertue describes the picture when seen by him at Colleshill, where it had been fifty or sixty years; and the picture was contributed by Mr. G. Digby Wingfield Digby to the first National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington. A controversy took place on the exhibition of the picture as to the correctness of its description; and recently a claim has been set up for another picture as representing the same or a similar state procession of Queen Elizabeth. We have not space to enter into these controversies, and we think we may without much risk accept the traditional account of at least the work attributed to Mark Gerrard. That several of the portraits introduced are identifiable personages of Queen Elizabeth's Court there can be no doubt; they are therefore highly interesting, and no picture of the time shows more conspicuously the hideousness of the fashionable costumes of the period. The Lord Hunsdon to whose house in Hertfordshire the Queen is being borne in her canopied chair of state was Henry Carey, the Queen's cousin-german, being the son of Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn, created Viscount Hunsdon on Elizabeth's accession, and afterwards Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor. Elizabeth bestowed upon him Hunsdon House, built by King Henry VIII. as a nursery for the Royal children, with land yielding an income of £4000 a year. He was "a valiant man," says Fuller, "and lover of men of their hands, very choleric, but not malicious . . . who might have been with the Queen whatever he would, but would be no more than what he was." He suppressed the first Northern rebellion in 1569, and had served the Queen faithfully from boyhood. The Queen, in return, loved and trusted him, and addressed him in a letter under her own hand as "My Harry." Beneath Vertue's engraving there is a long inscription, from part of which we learn that "the original of this picture was painted (in oil) in the command of this noble Lord Hunsdon (circa 1580), and is now in the possession of the Right Hon. the Lord Digby, who permitted a Limning to be taken in water colours for the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and this plate to be engraved by their most humble and obedient servant, George Vertue, 1772." The inscription also identifies several of the personages introduced; but when the picture was exhibited at South Kensington the list was supplemented by other names from the catalogue compiled by Lady Louisa Portman. These authorities describe the Queen as borne by six gentlemen, probably gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber. On the right hand of the picture is Lady Hunsdon in white; to her right is Lady Katherine, daughter of Lord Hunsdon and wife of Admiral Howard of Effingham; behind her, in a dark dress, is Lady Mary Boleyn, mother of Lord Hunsdon. Of the Knights of the Garter the nearest to the Queen is Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's first and most unworthy favourite. Lord Hunsdon is immediately in front of the Royal litter, bearing the sword of state. William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, carries his white staff as Lord High Treasurer. Charles Howard, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, is next before him. Lord Clinton is supposed to be represented between Burleigh and Howard. Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, is supposed to be the figure in the left corner of the picture. Francis, second Earl of Bedford, is supposed to be seen between Burleigh and Hunsdon. The Yeomen of the Guard (in the costume worn to this day) follow, and the Gentlemen Pensioners, wearing their black cloaks, line the way.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, April 9.

The last few days have been signalised by two events which have caused considerable excitement in Paris. The first is the election of M. Buffet—half Bonapartist, half Orleanist—to the presidency of the National Assembly, in succession to M. Grévy; and the second, the reception of the Duc d'Aumale at the French Academy. There is no doubt that the Government has sustained a severe rebuff in the nomination of M. Buffet, for it openly patronised the candidature of M. Martel, a member of the Left Centre, and one of M. Thiers's personal friends. The small majority, however, by which that gentleman was defeated—nineteen, in a Chamber of nearly six hundred members—may be taken as a sure sign that there will be a hot contest for the presidency in three months' time, when M. Buffet's term of office expires. In the moderate address which the new President delivered on assuming office, the Legitimist *Figaro* professes to see a veritable declaration of war against the Republican party. It is true that he said that the Assembly had, with the assistance of M. Thiers, accomplished the first part of its task, and that it now remained for it to give to the country all the guarantees of security for its future that it would be possible to procure for it; but this can hardly be said to constitute a declaration of war. With the view of dispelling the apprehensions which existed pretty generally to the effect that he and M. Buffet would not get on well together, M. Thiers paid a visit, on Sunday afternoon, to the new President of the Assembly, who returned it on the following day. Their meeting is said to have been extremely cordial.

The National Assembly, which has voted this week the suppression of the central mairie of Lyons, as well as several indemnities for the departments which were invaded during the late war—notably that of the Seine, which has recovered 140 of the 200 millions of francs it was forced to pay as a war contribution after the capitulation of the capital—separated, on Monday evening, for the Easter recess. On the following day M. and Madame Thiers and their household arrived in Paris and took up their residence at the Elysée, where they will reside until the Assembly meets again in May.

The President of the Republic and his old adversary, M. Guizot, were the sponsors of the Duc d'Aumale at his reception at the French Academy. The hall of the institution was filled with a fashionable crowd, among whom were many political and literary notabilities. At two o'clock the Duke, accompanied by his two sponsors, made his entry. Everyone was struck with the comparatively young and jovial air of M. Guizot, and the bilious, fatigued look of the President of the Republic, who remained motionless with his eyes shut during the course of the Duke's speech, a thick great coat

wrapped round his legs to protect him from the cold. The speech of the Duc d'Aumale consisted, as is the custom, of a resumé of the life of his predecessor, M. de Montalembert. Throwing his literary character somewhat into the shade, the Duke dwelt more especially upon Montalembert's personal merits and opinions. The speech was in every respect a great success; but the Duke's political position prevented his audience from applauding with that frankness and heartiness which would have been the case had he merely been a literary celebrity. Very bad taste was shown by the audience when they boisterously applauded the reference made to the recent death of his son, which certainly did call for an expression of sympathy, but hardly for such an explosion of "bravos" as greeted it. The Duke made a touching allusion to his many years' exile from France, frequently complimented M. Thiers for his devotion to the interests of the country, and wound up by a patriotic peroration which elicited loud applause. When the Duke sat down the great interest of the day was over, and M. Cuvillier-Fleury's lengthy speech in reply was not very attentively listened to, although it was extremely curious as coming from an old tutor to a former pupil. On the following day twenty-four of the Duke's new colleagues of the Academy sat down to dinner with him and his sister, Princess Clementine of Orleans, at his residence in the Faubourg St. Honoré. Among them were MM. Guizot, Dufaure, De Broglie, Mignet, and Duvergier de Hauranne.

We had a little electoral battle in Paris last Sunday afternoon. The Parisians had to elect three municipal councillors, and, as is generally the case in the capital, the Republican candidates were returned at the head of the poll. In two of the three cases, moreover, the successful candidates belong to the extreme Radical party.

ITALY.

The King left Rome yesterday week for Turin, to visit the Duchess of Aosta and Princess Clotilde.

At a conference held on Tuesday between the Minister of War and the members of the Parliamentary Committee on the Reorganisation of the Army, the Minister demonstrated that by the new organisation the mobilisation of 400,000 men in the valley of the Po could be obtained within sixteen days.

The Ministry have succeeded in carrying the Grist Tax Bill, having obtained a majority of twenty-three in a very full house. Both Chambers have adjourned for the Easter holidays.

SPAIN.

At a recent meeting of the Permanent Committee of Spain Signor Figueras declared that the state of the country was better than was imagined, the public mind having become calmer. No crisis existed in the Ministry, he said, and that body would continue as at present constituted until the meeting of the Cortes. The Carlists meanwhile continue their operations. They have stopped the railway communication between Barcelona and Madrid, and have burnt another railway station.

PORTUGAL.

The Chambers were closed on Tuesday. The King was not present, and the Royal decree was read by a Minister. The Cortes have adopted the postal convention concluded with Spain, the supplementary treaty between Portugal and Spain, and the treaty of commerce with Italy.

HOLLAND.

In the sitting of the Second Chamber at the Hague, yesterday week, the Colonial Minister made a statement with respect to the declaration of war against Atchin. The motive for this declaration was that the Atchines were making continuous warlike preparations, of which they refused to give any explanation to the Dutch Commissioner. The Minister intimated that foreign States were satisfied with the course taken by the Government. The Chamber passed, by 55 votes against 1, the bill suspending until Nov. 1, 1873, the coinage of silver money.

GERMANY.

The Upper House of the Diet has resolved to rescind a former decision of the House relegating to a Committee the preliminary debate on the four bills for the settlement of the relations between Church and State, and has ordered that the debate shall be held in a full sitting of the House, so as to prevent delay and secure the passing of the bills during the present Session. Prince Bismarck supported the motion, and it was carried by 74 votes against 38. Herr Lasker has explained in the Lower House his motion with regard to the reform of the imperial law on joint-stock companies. The Parliament has adjourned until the 21st inst., for the Easter recess.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Yesterday week the Upper House of the Reichsrath passed *en bloc* the Budget of 1873.

The Municipal Council of Vienna has unanimously resolved to present to the Emperor an address expressing the thanks of the people for the Imperial sanction of the electoral reform law.

GREECE.

After a warm discussion the Chamber has confirmed, by 93 votes to 86, the minutes of a previous sitting, which had been regarded as illegal by the Minister.

RUSSIA.

The Japanese Embassy was received officially by the Czar on Thursday week at St. Petersburg; and on the following day the Emperor reviewed the regiment of Dragoons ordered to St. Petersburg during the stay of the German Emperor.

Some items of news regarding the Khiva expedition are contained in telegrams from St. Petersburg and Berlin. It is officially announced, we are told, that the infantry column, consisting of a detachment of Cossacks, which was dispatched during January to the Atrek River, to prevent the passage of Turkoman robbers, came, on Feb. 22, upon a numerous band of Turkoman cavalry. The Cossacks attacked them late in the evening, and several Turkomans were killed and wounded. The Russians had one Cossack wounded, and they captured 430 camels. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian forces anticipate severe hardships in the Khivan campaign on account of the unprecedented severity of the winter, and the consequent accumulation of snow in the country to be traversed. The Government has given permission to correspondents of American newspapers to accompany the Khiva expedition.

DENMARK.

The King has replied to the address from the Volksthing of no confidence in the Ministry, stating that the address has originated in a misconception, and he hopes yet for the beneficial co-operation of the Government and the Chambers.

AMERICA.

In the State elections of Connecticut the Democrats have elected Mr. Ingersoll Governor by 4000 majority. The return shows a heavy gain over the last election. The Congressmen are unchanged. In the State Legislature the parties are even. A strike of the gasmen has occurred in New York, and the city is described as having been in darkness.

The American correspondent of the *Echo* telegraphed from New York on Wednesday that Brigham Young has resigned the leadership of the Mormons, and goes to Arizona. He divides his immense property among his sixteen wives and his sixty children. Some old Mormons, probably, will follow him.

General Schofield has returned from Hawaii without Luna-lilo, as the Hawaiians oppose the visit of the King to the States.

CANADA.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that the Finance Minister estimates the surplus for the current year at 750,000 dols., and that for next year at nearly 1,000,000 dols. Notwithstanding the recent defeat of the motion made by the Opposition proposing a Select Committee with reference to the Pacific Railway, the Ministers have decided to grant such an inquiry into the charges made against them.

AUSTRALIA.

A sum of £50,000 in aid of emigration to New South Wales has been voted by the Parliament of that colony, and the Parliament of South Australia is being urged by the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce to render assistance for the purpose.

JAPAN.

The Government has issued a special edict proclaiming the toleration of Christianity throughout the empire, and also opening up the entire country to foreigners.

PERSIA.

From Teheran we have an account of the festivities, lasting two days, which have taken place there to celebrate the birthday of the Shah. His Majesty, addressing the Court, explained that his object in visiting Europe was to enter into closer relations with other countries, to see for himself their condition, and to act on the information thus gained for the improvement of the empire upon returning home. During his absence the government would be duly attended to, and, thanks to the telegraph, he should be able to know day by day what was passing, and give instructions.

Mr. T aylor Thomson, the new British Minister, arrived at Teheran last week, and was received with great ceremony.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Clothworkers' Company have forwarded £10s. 10s. to the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, at their meeting on Wednesday, raised Captain Shaw's salary from £850 to £1000 per year.

The Easter term of the Working Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, began on Monday. A night school, for men only, meets every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Under the auspices of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, three tenements in Seven Dials have been reopened, after having been thoroughly repaired.

Among the new City improvements projected the Commissioners of Sewers specially recommend the widening of Jewin-street, Aldersgate, with a view to forming a better approach to the Metropolitan Meat Market.

A gentleman, who states that he has had experience in the United States in the raising and moving of houses, has offered his services to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the removal of Northumberland House to another site.

The festival of the Orphan Working School was celebrated, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern. An anonymous donor gave £1000 towards the funds of the institution, and other subscriptions amounting to £2500 were announced.

At the annual meeting of the Adult Orphan Institute, Regent's Park, on Monday, the total receipts were stated to have been £4097, and the expenditure £2125. The purpose of the institution is to give a finished education to young ladies.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has presented to the Corporation, without any conditions, two pieces of land near Columbia Market, her Ladyship having wished to testify her recognition of the earnest desire displayed by the City authorities to promote the success of that institution.

In the Long Parlour of the Mansion House, yesterday week, the Lord Mayor presided at a numerous meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, this being the sixth annual meeting; and the proceedings derived additional interest from the presence of a party of old sailors, inmates of the asylum at Belvedere.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market 6½ tons of fish in a diseased and putrid condition, and utterly unfit for human food. The quantity consisted of 19 cod, 300 dabs, 606 haddocks, 133 herrings, 166 lobsters, 1931 plaice, 6 salmon, 2400 smelts, 48 thornbacks, 152 trout, 5 turbot, 30 whitebait, 1850 whiting, 18 bags of scallops, and 238 gallons of shrimps. The whole was destroyed.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, a report was brought up from the Markets Committee recommending an expenditure of £100,000 upon the improvement of Farringdon Market. This was met by an amendment instructing the committee to consider and report upon the most eligible site for a new vegetable and fruit market; and this, after some discussion, was carried by 58 votes to 42.

During the week ending Saturday last 2368 births and 1438 deaths were registered in the metropolis; the former having been 77 above and the latter 241 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Three persons died from smallpox, 23 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 567.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 114,860, of whom 37,023 were in workhouses and 77,837 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 1931, 20,153, and 43,914 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 562, of whom 421 were men, 111 women, and 30 children under sixteen.

The discussion at the Metropolitan Board of Works on a proposed increase of the rate for the fire brigade from ½d. to ¾d. in the pound has been closed by a declaration that no increase of funds is necessary.—The annual return required to be laid before Parliament by the board states that the rate of 1873, at 2-74d. in the pound on the present rental of £20,367,298, will produce £232,563, and the coal and wine duties will produce £220,000. There are other receipts which will raise the amount to a sum sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of above £630,000, comprising £113,000 applicable to redemption of debt, and £517,000 working expenditure. This last item includes nearly £350,000 for interest on debt. The amount to be expended upon improvements is estimated at £938,000, to be met by the issue of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock. This amount includes £595,000 for new streets under the Act of last Session, £155,000 main drainage, £60,000 Chelsea Embankment, £48,000 Thames Embankment (North), £15,000 Mansion House-street, £15,000 fire brigade stations, and £50,000 improvements to be executed by vestries and district boards.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Douglas, R., to be Vicar of Farnley, Leeds.
Fenwick, J. B.: Rector of Abbot's Ann, Hampshire.
Gibbs, George Leonard: to Viscountess Campden's Lecturship, in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street.
Kingsley, Charles: Canon in Westminster Abbey.
Langley, G.: Vicar of St. Mary at Elms, Ipswich.
Macdonnell, the Very Rev. John Potter: Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.
May, William Edward: Vicar of Allington, near Bridport.
Medlicott, Samuel: Curate of Laxborough.
Ottley, C. M'Mahon: Rector of Upminster, Essex.
Phumtre, E. H.: Rector of Pluckley: Vicar of Bickley, Kent.
Pope, Andrew: Vicar of Preston-on-Wye with Blakemere.
Selwyn, E. J.: Vicar of Bickley: Rector of Pluckley, Kent.
Tarks, John Gerhard: Rector of Loxton.
Woodd, B. R.: Vicar of Filey, Yorkshire.

Bach's Passion Music was performed at a special service held on Tuesday evening in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was filled to overflowing within a few minutes after the doors were opened. The service of song lasted till nearly ten o'clock.

The special Sunday evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will be resumed on the first Sunday after Easter. The following are the names of the preachers for the month:—Sunday, April 20, Dean Stanley; Sunday, April 27, the Rev. James Moorhouse.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

The list of those approved for the second previous examination has been published. Of the 466 candidates, 272 have passed in the first class and 97 in the second class. Of the 71 candidates for the additional subjects, only 43 have been approved; and four medical students have satisfied the examiners in algebra.

FIRST CLASS.

Those who have passed their examination with credit.

Adamson, John's	Evans, Sydney	Lushington, A.	Sayle, Trinity
Aldous, Trinity	Falle, Corpus	John's	Seaton, Jesus
Alston, Pemb.	Fenton, Trinity	Luxton, John's	Seddon, Emml.
Anderson, John's	Findlay, Trin. H.	Macaulay, Trin.	Selwyn, King's
Andrew, Christ's	Fisher, Sydney	Mackean, Trin.	Shatto, Christ's
Angrave, Christ's	Fisher, Pembroke	Maitland, A.C. Tr.	Shaw, W. N., Em.
Arnold, King's	Flather, Emman.	Mann, Trinity	Simms, Trinity
Bail, O. J. H., Tr.	Ford, John's	Marrill, Trinity	Simpkinson, Jo.
Banton, Jesus	Foster, F., Trin.	Massie, Trinity	Simpkinson, Cal.
Barber, Magdalen	Foster, Sydney	Maxwell, John's	Skipper, John's
Bather, Christ's	Fowler, Trinity	McConkey, Trin.	Smith, G. M., Jo.
Bell, Trinity	Fraser, Clare	McFarland, John	Smithson, Christ
Beever, Tr. Hall	Gardener, Trin.	McKerrell, Trin.	Solomon, Peterh.
Bell, Caius	Glazey, Jesus	Mercer, Trinity	Sparhan, Sydney
Bennett, John's	Glaze, Brook, Tr.	Middleton, Clare	Speed, Sydney
Benthall, Pemb.	Goldsmith, Trin.	Miller, Sydney	Stanley, A. J., Tr.
Benwell, Cath.	Green, Catherine	Millman, King's	Starbuck, Christ.
Bevington, Trin.	Greenhough, Tr.	Milton, Caius	Stewart, M., John
Bibby, Christ's	Griddle, Trinity	Mitchell, Caius	Stuart, E., John
Bishop, Emman.	Groome, Cathrine	Mittra, Rajanaran	Sturt, John's
Bishop, John's	Haden, Pembroke	Mollison, Clare	Summers, Trin. H.
Biss, Down	Hallett, Caius	Montgomery, C.	Sunderland, Tr. H.
Blake, Jesus	Hambling, Christ	Magdalen	Swallow, Sydney
Blyth, Christ's	Hammond, Christ	Magdalen	Talbot, John's
Boden, Jesus	Handford, Christ	Magdalen	Talbot, Trinity
Bonham-Carter, Trinity	Harding, Christ's	Magdalen	Tanner, Pemb.
Bolton, King's	Hargreaves, Jo.	Magdalen	Tarleton, John's
Bottomflower, Caius	Hartley, John's	Magdalen	Taylor, Catherine
Bradford, Trinity	Heald, Trinity	Magdalen	Tennyson, Trinity
Brown-Douglas, Trinity	Heathcote, Trin.	Magdalen	Thornton, King's
Brown, Christ's	Heather, John's	Magdalen	Thurston, Christ
Browne, Jesus	Heygate, Trinity	Magdalen	Townley, R. G., Tr.
Buchanan, Trin.	Hind, J. W., Trin.	Magdalen	Treagold, John
Budd, Pembroke	Horton, Downing	Magdalen	Trevelyan, Trin.
Burke, Trinity	Hopkin, John's	Magdalen	Trimmar, Trinity
Burnaby, Jesus	Horner, John's	Magdalen	Trist, Trinity
Burnell, Christ's	Howson, Christ's	Magdalen	Trustram, John's
Burrows, Caius	Hoyt, Trinity	Magdalen	Twamley, John's
Butler, G., Trin.	Hueling, Caius	Magdalen	Turner, Cath.
Carter, C., John's	Hunt, John's	Magdalen	Underhill, Pem.
Corswell, Magd.	Hutchings, Syd.	Magdalen	Verschoyle, Trin.
Chance, Trinity	Hyde, Trinity	Magdalen	Vines, Christ's
Charlesworth, John's	Inchball, Clare	Magdalen	Wace, John's
Chase, Christ's	Ingham, Pemb.	Magdalen	Wade, H., Trin.
Chiffe, T., Queens'	Ireland, John's	Magdalen	Wade, Sydney
Coggin, John's	Jackson, C., Jo.	Magdalen	Wallace, Jesus
Coode, Trinity	Jackson, Peterh.	Magdalen	Wallis, Caius
Cooper, Pthrouse	Jameson, Trinity	Magdalen	Ward, J., John's
Cooper, E., Trin.	Jacques, John's	Magdalen	Watson, Jesus
Crane, Trinity	Jenkinson, Trin.	Magdalen	Webster, Trinity
Crick, Catherine	Jennings, Trinity	Magdalen	Wentworth-Pitz-
Crosby, Downing	Jessop, Caius	Magdalen	william, Magl.
Darby, John's	Jendwine, John's	Magdalen	Wheeler, Clare
Dect, Corpus	Johnstone, Syd.	Magdalen	White, Catherine
Degruchy, Peter-	Jones, Corpus	Magdalen	Williams, Trinity
Douglas, Trinity	Jones, C., Trin. H.	Magdalen	Willis, Clare
Donton, King's	Kershaw, Trin. H.	Magdalen	Wilson, A., Jesus
Duff, Trinity	Kirby, Trinity	Magdalen	Wilson, H., Jesus
Easton, John's	Knappe, Trinity	Magdalen	Winch, R., John's
Ebrington, Trin.	Lambert, John's	Magdalen	Winter, John's
Eccles, R., Caius	Lamplough, Caius	Magdalen	Wise, Trinity
Eden, Pembroke	Landale, Peterh.	Magdalen	Wood, Christ's
Edgerley, Magd.	Lebreton, Trinity	Magdalen	Woodhouse, Jo.
Edmonstone, Tr.	Lee, A. S., Trin.	Magdalen	Woodhouse, Tr.
Ellis, C. E., Trin.	Lester, Trinity	Magdalen	Worle, Trinity
	Lilley, John's	Magdalen	Wright, John's
	Lloyd, Sydney	Magdalen	Wright, Trin. H.
	London, John's	Magdalen	Wright, Sydney
	Lush, A. H., Tr. H.	Magdalen	Young, Corpus

SECOND CLASS.

Those to whom the examiners have only not refused their certificate of approval.

Alston, Peterh.	Flower, Trinity	Mander, Corpus	Saunders, Caius
Back, Christ's	Formby, Trinity	Maudslay, Tr. H.	Schuyler, John's
Ball, Sidney	Frewen, Trinity	Moore, Trinity H.	Shann, Trinity
Barclay, Trinity	Gordon, Queens'	Nicoll, Peterh.	Sloper, Jesus
Bene, Queens'	Griffiths, A. Syd.	Nixon, John's	Smith, T. E., Syd.
Bennett, Jesus	Griffith, H. Trin.	Norman, Down-	Square, Caius
Bluet, Corpus	Guttridge, John's	ing	Stanley, J., Trin.
Brocklebank, Tr.	Halliday, John's	Paglar, John's	Stephenson, Pem-
Brookin, Trinity	Hamilton, Pemb.	Peck, John's	broke
Bullar, J. F., Trin.	Harvey, Trinity	Penrose, Trinity	Stone, Peterh.
Bullar, A. C., Trin.	Henery, Trinity	Piggott, Trinity	Taylor, Jesus
Chanter, Jesus	Henstock, John's	Polluxen, Pem.	Trotter, Trinity
Cobbold, Caius	Hirst, Emmanuel	Pownall, Trinity	Tucker, Trin. Hall
Collier, John's	Howard, John's	Pringle, Trinity	Vernon, Caius
Crofts, H. B.	Johnson, Caius	Pyke, Downing	Waldo, John's
Crofts, W. H.	Keynes, Pemb.	Radford, Pemb.	Walker, W. Trin.
Dalglish, Trinity	Lange, Trinity	Rich, Jesus	Walsh, Emman.
Dalton, Trinity	Lee, Trinity	Ridges, Trinity	Whitehead, Mag.
Digby, Peterh.	Leeke, Trinity	Ringrose - Voase,	Whitting, Clare
Durham, Trinity	Leeman, Trinity	Jesus	Whittall, Tr. Hall
Dyson, Christ's	Lewis, G. A., Trin	Roberts, Jesus	Wilkes, John's
Eberington, Syd.	Littleton, John's	Samuel, John's	Wilson, B., Em.
Finch, Caius	Lloyd, J. B., John	Sanderson, Trin.	York, Catherine

Examined in Algebra and approved:—

Lilley, John's | Swallow, Sydney | Whittall, Trinity.

Mr. G. K. Rickards, counsel to the Speaker, has been appointed a member of the governing body of Eton College, in the place of the Lord Chancellor, resigned. On Friday were made known the results of the examination for the Newcastle Scholarship:—Weldon, scholar; Corrie, metallist; select—Cooke and Ritchie, eq.; Bryans, Ryle, and Tarver, eq.; Browning, Bruce, Farrer, Munde, Reade, and Spring Rice, eq. The examiners were the Rev. Mr. Fremantle and Mr. Jackson, Trinity College, Cambridge. The examination for the Rev. J. Wilders' divinity prize resulted as follows:—1, Corrie; 2, Ryle, M.A., and Weldon, eq. The school closed on Friday for the Easter holidays, which last till the 30th inst.

Dr. W. C. Bennett will open the session of the City of London College on the 17th inst., with "Annotated Readings from Tennyson"—Sir John Bennett in the chair.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO VICTORIA PARK.



THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS AT EXERCISE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Considering that there was unusual doubt, and almost anxiety, in regard to the character of the financial statement of the year, there was but a relatively moderate assemblage of members of the House of Commons, on Monday, to witness the revealing of the mystery. It was obvious that the schoolboy rapture at the advent of holidays had, as usual, influenced a great many representatives of the people, and that there had been such an exodus of legislators since the previous Friday that the House was, though full, by no means overflowing. It may be assumed, therefore, that to a large proportion of those who ought to control the function of putting them on or taking them off "taxes is of no consequence," as was sagely observed by the standard footman of a famous caricature. But, beyond this, it seemed as if the gentlemen who had condescended to be present when a vital question of administration in the State was about to be initiated were in some sort as actually careless about the Budget as those who had stayed away. At any rate, what is certain is that the preliminary business of that evening, which some stupid people might perhaps have thought an eventful one, was piled up in no ordinary degree. Interpellations were extraordinary in number, answers were expanded to abnormal length, sharp controversies were introduced, and all sorts of irrelevant matters were thrust forward. It thus came about that it was hard upon six o'clock before the way was clear for Mr. Lowe to liberate his financial mind. Naturally enough, while all the antecedent potter was going on, he seemed fidgety, continually altered his position on his seat from one to another uneasy attitude, and once he even left the House for a short time. No one is ever able to judge from the expression of his face what his temper of the moment may be, but now it might have been fancied that he was in a particularly ill humour. This idea may have been generated by rumours that he was about to propound, not a pre conceived and determined Budget, but that he and Mr. Gladstone had been coerced by the rest of the Cabinet to the adoption of a course which they had repudiated.

In the outset Mr. Lowe evidently sought to be pleasant, and when he spoke of the singular prosperity of the country during the past year he tried to mould his voice and his manner into something that was intended to be charming. When, however, he came to deal practically with that which he had forced himself to call his "gratifying task," it seemed as if he was, so to speak, gnashing his teeth over his wonderful figures. In truth, he was by no means so logically precise and sequential in his statement as he generally is; and he adopted a somewhat novel mode of expounding the enigmas of receipt and expenditure, past and prophetic. He was, as it seemed to some people, eminently uncongenial in dealing with a state of things which might be supposed calculated to make a Finance Minister radiant; and, if it be not too bold to say so, he appeared to be more soured than delighted at what he had to declare. Notably, no quip or crank, no sarcastic banter, relieved a somewhat confused statement of the national accounts. Once, when he was talking of the large increase in the consumption of spirits, he allowed himself a slight rhetorical touch, and, as it were, with the phantom of a sigh deplored the recklessness with which the working classes spent their augmented wages in an article of such questionable luxury. As to his treatment of the huge surplus at his disposal, he, as it were, chucked it on to the table with an air as if he should have liked to have quoted an ungrammatical phrase of Byron, and said, "There let it lay"—until I can hand it over bodily to the Finance Minister of the United States. This, however, was not to be; and it was in a tone which obviously was intended to be pleasant that he asked "What is to be done with all this money?"

It may be taken that, when he signified that only half the Alabama ransom was to be derived from the surplus that the feeling of the House was one of approbation. Certainly to those who desire the continuance in power as well as in office there must have been a sensation of relief that there was still verge enough for a popular Budget. The one attempt at jocoseness in which Mr. Lowe indulged during his statement was hardly successful, though of course there was a sort of laugh when he spoke of sugar as the "sweetener" of so many things in life; but it was clear that it was not rapturously believed that a further reduction in that article was a remarkable stroke of financial genius; and it might have been surmised that many people thought that the selection for remission of impost was a party idea caught up at the last moment. In assuming that the reduction of a penny in the pound in the income tax needed no elocutionary effort, Mr. Lowe was, of course, amply justified, and that announcement was greeted by the one solid, hearty cheer which was bestowed upon the whole fiscal dissertation. Without doubt, surprise was uppermost when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an almost pick-tooth manner, stated that he estimated the revenue of the coming year at some thousands above the abnormal, the wonderful, yield of the year which has passed. It might have suggested itself to some cynical minds that the right honourable gentleman was venting, as it were, posthumously, his ill-humour, by leaving such a legacy to his successor in office, who probably, in his secret thoughts, will be in existence in April of next year. It is seldom that a Budget has been expounded within the compass of an hour, but that feat Mr. Lowe successfully performed.

On the evening when the financial statement is made the House invariably thins as soon as it is over, and most members go away, some to talk the matter over; and on this occasion, a great many to catch the mail train, and so to get a few hours more into their Easter recess. But there is always left a residuum of membership, which is in its glory; for, there being no one to interfere with those of whom it is composed, half a hundred amateur financiers are enabled to mount their hobbies and canter about, with more or less grotesque effect. It has become a matter of prescription that Mr. James White should pronounce a treatise on fiscal administration, which is understood to be very profound, but which has never been appreciated. Now he did his spitting gently, and only delivered himself for half an hour or so. Then came on the other critics, in one long, continuous, wishy-washy flow. The Barttelots, and Jenkinsons, and Corranes crying out for landlord relief; Sir Wilfrid Lawson almost maudlin with grief at the increase in the consumption of drink; Mr. W. Fowler with lamentations over neglect of the railway interest; others mourning because the National Debt was not half extinguished at once. There was the ineffable Mr. Macfie, with a wonderfully original little Budget of his own, and down with all his force, which he always exercises with equal intensity for the throwing up of a pin's-point's worth of grievance or the denunciation of the wrongs done to two hundred millions of men and brothers in our Eastern empire. Only Mr. Laing came forward with hearty and complete approval, and this, probably, will induce some people to look more narrowly into the interior of the Budget than they otherwise would. It is more than probable that in their hearts all the critics think that the Budget is as acceptable as any could be, except the cherished one of each of them.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday week, the Royal assent was given by Commission to several bills which had passed the two Houses. The Marquis of Salisbury nominated the Select Committee to inquire into the best means of facilitating the investment of capital in land; and the Marine Mutiny Bill was read the second time. Their Lordships then separated for the Easter recess.

In the House of Commons, late in the sitting on Thursday week, Mr. Fawcett obtained leave to bring in a third Dublin University Tests Bill, which is limited to the abolition of tests. The second reading was fixed for Monday, April 21.

Yesterday week the Commons discussed the question of a railway to India by the route of the Euphrates Valley; but the suggestion was negatived on a division. A case of outrage on a Mr. Jencken, a British subject in Spain, was in consideration when the House was counted out.

THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, after a great number of questions upon a vast variety of subjects had been put and answered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose shortly before six o'clock to make his financial statement. Having observed that the year just ended had not been without incidents and vicissitudes, that on the Continent there had been political disturbances, while at home there had been a short harvest, numerous strikes, and great enhancement in the price of food and fuel, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to observe that his task, notwithstanding, was an agreeable one, as it involved a glance at a year of unexampled prosperity. The total grants (as authorised by the Appropriation Bill) in the financial year just ended amounted to £71,881,000, and the total expenditure to £70,714,000, showing that the expenditure was £1,167,000 less than the grants. The estimated revenue of 1872-3 was £71,846,000, but the actual revenue was £76,601,770, being an increase of £4,762,707. Turning next to the items of increase, Mr. Lowe explained them in detail, and showed that spirits alone had realised an excess on the estimate of £2,475,000, while malt had produced £866,000 over what had been calculated upon. There had also been an increase under the head of stamps, deeds, income tax, &c., making a total increase in the actual yield over the estimate of £3,240,000. During the four years that the present Government had been in office £29,000,000 of debt had been paid off, but nearly ten millions had been created for the purchase of telegraphs and on account of fortifications, leaving the public debt diminished by the sum of upwards of £19,000,000. The total amount of the National Debt in April, 1869, was £805,480,000; while in April, 1873, it had fallen to £785,800,000. During that same period of four years' taxes had been taken off to the amount of £9,166,000. The estimated expenditure for the current year was £71,871,000, and the grants of last year were £71,881,000, so that the net decrease was £10,000. The actual revenue in the year 1872-3 was £76,608,670, and the estimated revenue for the year 1873-4 was £76,617,000, being an increase of £8230. The expenditure for the new financial year was estimated at £71,871,000, which, if deducted from the estimated revenue, would leave a surplus of £4,746,000. This, consequently, was the sum with which they would have to deal. The Alabama indemnity, amounting to £3,200,000, was payable in gold at Washington on Oct. 1 next, and the opinion of the Government was that it belonged to the service of the present and not to that of last year, because nobody paid his debts before they were due. This did not, however, settle the manner in which the payment was to be made, for it ought to be borne in mind that it was a charge entirely *sui generis*, and was not likely to occur again. Under these circumstances, the Government were of opinion that they ought to pay half the indemnity out of the surplus of the current year, and raise the other half by the issue of Exchequer Bonds. Deducting, then, £1,600,000 from the surplus, a balance would remain of £3,146,000, and it was proposed to devote a portion of this to the reduction of the sugar duties. A reduction of half the duties now payable by sugar would cost the revenue £1,430,000; and, in order to give time for getting rid of stocks in hand, the reduction would not take effect until May 8, when it would vary from 2s. 10d. per cwt. on the best description to 10d. on molasses. After making provision for this charge there would still be left the sum of £1,822,000, and with this he proposed to take one penny in the pound off the income and property tax, and to remit the duty payable on hotel servants and on persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors. The latter remission would cost £30,000, and the total loss to the revenue would be £1,425,000. The result of the whole of the estimates and propositions for the year was that the revenue would be £73,762,000, and the expenditure £73,471,000, leaving a net surplus of £291,000. This the Government believed would be a just and equitable distribution, and as such they recommended it to the acceptance of the House. The Government hoped to pay during the year £3,200,000 in respect of the Alabama indemnity; to reduce the public debt by £6,000,000; and to reduce the taxation of the people by £2,885,000.

The usual desultory discussion of Budget nights began, and lasted some time. Eventually the resolution fixing the income tax at three pence in the pound was agreed to, as were also resolutions relating to the new scale of sugar duties, the customs duties on tea, and authorising the issue at par of £1,600,000 of Exchequer Bonds for twelve months.

The House subsequently took up the further consideration, in Committee, of the Register for Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill, when Mr. Lewis moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, in which he was supported by Mr. Newdegate but opposed by the Attorney-General and Mr. Ward-Hunt. The motion for going at once into committee was carried by 110 to 38. Mr. Green then moved the adjournment of the debate, but after some conversation this motion was withdrawn, and the first two clauses having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill as amended. Sir H. Croft opposed, and was beaten on a division by 103 to 23. After some further discussion the bill, as amended, was agreed to.

After running through the other business on the paper, the House, at half-past two o'clock, adjourned for the Easter holidays until Monday, the 21st inst.

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The London contingent of the Royal Naval Volunteers, formed under the personal direction of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., mustered, on Saturday, on board their training-ship, H.M.S. President, in the West India Docks, for drill and exercise, and for inspection by a company of distinguished visitors, who went down the river by a steam-boat from Westminster Palace to the docks. Among those present were Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Ducie, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, Admiral Cooper Key, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., Sir John Pakington, M.P., Sir John Hay, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Samuda, M.P., Mr. Bentinck, M.P., Mr. Brassey, M.P. (who were the uniform of an officer of the Royal Navy), the Rev. C.

Boutell, the Chaplain, Mr. Daldy and Mr. Scott, the surgeons, and Mr. Boom, the chief executive officer.

The visitors were received by a guard of honour, the whole force being armed as a boarding party, and looking very smart in the working dress of seamen, with crossbelt, cutlass, and the short Snider rifle. The ceremonies of reception over, the first gun's crew fell in for gun-drill. At a given signal the men disincumbered themselves of their boarding gear and tumbled down to the gun-deck. The men were numbered off, each man to a distinct and special duty; and the Royal Naval Instructor gave the word to load. The gun was a 7-in. 12-ton muzzle-loader, on a Scott carriage, and, on the word, was run back, the port closed, and a bag to represent the powder, with a real shot, was rammed home. Before the rammers had completed their work, the order was given—"One shot on port abaft the beam" of an imaginary enemy's ship. At once, as the ram cleared the port, the gun was run up, the direction was taken, the elevation by degrees was given, and then, at the word "Ready!" the gun was cleared and the fire delivered. The same drill was gone through several times, the position of the men being changed—that is, by being re-numbered, a process which showed that each man was qualified for the various duties, and that all were acquainted with the difficult work of the "No. 1," who is for the time the captain of the gun. The gun was laid at various elevations in several directions rapidly, without the cap being snapped, and every change showed every man at his place. The visitors, among whom were many ladies, were gathered round the working crew in the dark gun-deck, and when the one crew had fallen out and marched to the upper deck the second took its place. Subsequently the crews were marched to the drill-shed, where they opened out and went through the cutlass drill.

The Earl of Lauderdale and Sir John Pakington addressed the volunteers, after the drill, with deserved commendation and encouragement. The members of this corps are not sailors, and do not undertake to learn the duties of seamen, but only the practice of gunnery. They are gentlemen in a position to have leisure for a short cruise in the summer.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this establishment, on Tuesday week, with "L'Africaine," including the first appearance of Mdle. D'Angeri and Signor Edardit, has already been recorded. On the Thursday following, "La Traviata" was given, and the occasion brought forward another of the new singers announced in Mr. Gye's prospectus of the season. As Violetta, in the opera just named, Mdle. Amalia Fossa achieved a decided success by her graceful performance as an actress and the general refinement of her vocalisation. Although apparently free from nervousness and thoroughly accustomed to the stage, some anxiety, natural on a first appearance, led to a little over-straining of the voice on one or two occasions. This will doubtless be avoided hereafter. Mdle. Fossa has an extensive compass—at least two octaves—she executes with facility, and her voice is capable of both brilliancy and expression—qualities which were alternately displayed with much effect in the opening "brindisi," the duets with the elder Germont and her lover; and the closing scene, which was redeemed from much of its sickly sentimentalism by the grace of the actress and the pathos of the singer. Signor Nicolini sang and acted well as Alfredo, the lover of Violetta, the two having shared the honour of the encore of the final duet, "Parigi, O cara." Signor Cotogni was the same efficient representative of the elder Germont as often before, his delivery of the air "Di provenza il mur" having been, as usual, one of the prominent successes of the evening. Other characters call for no specific mention.

"L'Africaine" was repeated on Saturday last, with the same cast as on the opening night; and on Tuesday two more of the new singers promised by Mr. Gye appeared in "La Favorita." As Leonora, the heroine of Donizetti's tragic opera, Madame Paoli displayed considerable merit both as a singer and an actress, and was favourably received throughout her performance. Her most successful efforts were in the duet with Fernando and that with Alfonso, and the concluding scene with the former, in the cloisters—in which situations she was much and deservedly applauded. In the earlier portion of her aria, "O mio Fernando," Madame Paoli was less successful than in its concluding portion, in which the singer produced a highly favourable impression. Mdle. Sassi, who made her debut in the subordinate part of Inez, has an agreeable, although not very powerful, voice; but of her general qualifications we await another opportunity for judgment. The return of M. Faure, who appeared as Alfonso, was welcomed with enthusiasm, and his fine acting and singing were received throughout with marked and general applause—the solo passage, "A tanto amor," in the trio of the third act, having called forth such a demonstration that the movement had to be repeated from that point. Signor Nicolini, as Fernando, displayed that marked improvement in acting and singing which had been evident in his last week's performances. In the great scene, where he upbraids the King and casts back his decorations and honours, his action and declamation were such as to remind one of Mario's representation of the character. In the duets with Leonora, and in Fernando's romanza, "Spinto gentil," Signor Nicolini was also highly successful.

"Faust" was announced for Thursday, with the second appearance of Mdle. Amalia Fossa.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society, last week, brought forward Brahms's "Deutsches Requiem," for the first time in public in this country. A private performance of the work was given, some two years ago, at the residence of Lady Thompson, when the instrumental portion of the score was represented by a pianoforte duet arrangement played by that accomplished pianist and the late Cipriani Potter. The orchestral writing in the "Requiem" is so important to the general effect that an adequate judgment of the composition as a whole can scarcely be arrived at when deprived of this accessory. At the concert now referred to the work was given in its integrity, with full band and chorus, and the soprano and baritone solos sung by Mdle. Sophie Ferrari and Mr. Santley. While admitting the power and mastery displayed in several instances, it is impossible to avoid expressing the general sense of weariness experienced in listening for more than an hour and a quarter to music in which the amount of real thought and genuine promptings might be comprised within a fifth of that duration. It is the prevailing fault of some of the composers of the modern German school that, with little of real and special significance to say, they spread out their saying over an extreme length of time that only a great master and original thinker is justified in occupying. The portions of the "Requiem" that deservedly made the most effect were the climax of the third movement, the fugal chorus, "Lord, Thou art worthy," and the picturesque passages preceding it. The incidental vocal solos are not attractive in their melodic phrasing. The remainder of the concert comprised two movements of Vieuxtemps' violin concerto in E—brilliantly played by Madame Norman-Néruda—

and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music, the solos by Miss M. Crawford, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's new symphony was produced at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, and met with a success similar to that which attended his previous work of the kind. That now referred to is in the key of F, and consists of an allegro con spirito, an adagio, a scherzo and trio, and a finale. The first three divisions of the work are by far the best. There is much melodic grace, with some good climaxes, in the opening movement; considerable expression and sentiment in that which follows; great impulse and vivacity in the scherzo; and some clever and varied orchestral writing in all. The finale is over-wrought, and needs revision and condensation. The composer replaced Mr. Manns at the conductor's desk during the performance of the symphony, which was much applauded throughout. Mr. Charles Hallé played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C minor with his invariable care and finish; and the instrumental selection was completed by Spohr's overture to "Der Alchymist" (Saturday was the anniversary of Spohr's birthday) and Mendelssohn's to "The Midsummer Night's Dream." The vocalists were Miss Agnese Palmer and Mlle. Carola. This year, as usual, the Crystal Palace management organised a grand concert of sacred music for Good Friday.

The series of M. Gounod's new concerts at St. James's Hall has nearly reached its close. The fifth performance took place on Saturday evening, when his "Requiem" was given for the second time, with equal effect to that of the first occasion (at the opening concert), the "Sanctus" having been again encored. Other pieces by the same composer contributed to a varied and interesting selection, all of which was received with applause, resulting in several encores, by an audience that filled St. James's Hall. An extra evening concert is to be given on May 3, and on the afternoon of May 31 a grand choral and orchestral performance will take place.

The seventeenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed brilliantly this week with the usual supplemental performance for the benefit of the director. Again, on this occasion, Mr. Arthur Chappell's programme offered a selection of the highest interest, and attracted an audience that filled St. James's Hall to overflowing. The programme was of the greatest interest and variety, but calls for no specific detail, all the pieces having been previously given at these concerts. Mesdames Schumann and Norman-Néruda, Miss A. Zimmermann, Herr Joachim, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Signor Piatti, were all heard in special performances, the two intermediate members of the stringed quartet having been Mr. L. Ries and Herr Straus—these artists and Messrs. Pollitzer, Wiener, Zerbin, Daubert, and Reynolds having given effect to the double quartet accompaniments to Bach's concerto for two violins, played by Madame Néruda and Herr Joachim. Mr. Santley was the vocalist and Sir J. Benedict the conductor. The concerts will be resumed, as usual, early in November.

Various special performances of sacred music have taken place during Holy Week, which is now closing. The first of these was at the Royal Albert Hall, where Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" was given on Monday evening, and repeated on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—Handel's "Messiah" forming the appropriate climax to-day (Saturday). On Tuesday evening Bach's work, above named was performed, in St. Paul's Cathedral (for the first time there), as a portion of a religious service, according to its original purpose. On Wednesday evening the Sacred Harmonic Society gave their forty-first annual performance of "The Messiah."

THEATRES.

The Standard has been long playing, with its usual success, Mr. Halliday's version of "Rebecca." This week it has employed Mr. Mead and Mrs. Billington in the "Flowers of the Forest," which to-night surrenders its place to Mr. Moncrieff's "Cataract of the Ganges," produced in its original form. Meanwhile, the clever drama by John T. Douglass, entitled "For Sale," has been secured a new lease of popularity by having been rewritten, recast, and reconstructed, so as to strengthen the main scenes and render the whole more effective. The proposed end has been amply attained, and greater excitement than the auction scene produces cannot be caused by any stage situation. It is, indeed, something wonderful, when the simplicity of the means is taken into consideration. On Friday two sacred concerts were given, morning and evening, by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, accompanied with a discourse by Mr. Hamilton, introducing, as upon a former occasion, a recital from Mr. Heraud's epic poem of "The Judgment of the Flood."

An improvement has been made in the programme of the Holborn by the engagement of Mr. Creswick, and the performance of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." We regret, however, that this noble comedy should have been reduced to three acts. Mr. Creswick sustained two parts—Benedick and Dogberry, the first of which pleased us most; the second was rather artificial. Mr. Creswick's merits as an actor are so well known and appreciated by the public that any recommendation on the part of the journalist would be superfluous.

The favour with which opera-bouffe has been received at the new Islington theatre, the Philharmonic, has naturally stimulated the management to further effort. On Saturday week "Geneviève de Brabant" terminated its career, having been played 438 nights. On last Saturday Mr. H. B. Farnie presented to his admirers another example of his abilities in the like direction. The new drama is entitled "Fleur-de-Lys," and is adapted from a Parisian piece by MM. Jaine and Gillé, called "La Cour du Roi Petaud." The music is the composition of a comparatively new writer, M. Leo Delibes. The fable of the drama is of the quaintest description and of the gayest spirit. The Grand Duke of Madapolom, believing himself to have been defeated by King Toc-e-Toc, retires to his palace on his parole of honour. His forces, however, rally, and the monarch accordingly permits the betrothal of his infant son Hyacinth to the Duke's infant daughter, Fleur-de-Lys; but, on the arrival of a telegram confirming the original victory, he insists on the marriage being deferred till the young lady's eighteenth year. During the interval she is to be kept ignorant of love, and is confined in a lonely castle, provided with a novel lexicon, from which all amorous words are expunged. Great, ultimately, is the difficulty for the Prince to make her understand the language of love; and, in order to undo their work, the Ministers cause novels to be read and songs to be sung to the Princess. Three days are allowed for the experiment. Meantime, the Prince, disguised as a shepherd, undertakes her wooing. He succeeds; but the guardians of the lady, not being in his secret, again imprison her. The Prime Minister, the better to carry out his idea, disguises himself as Cupid, and assumes the position of a statue in that character. Mr. Rouse looks decidedly grotesque in the situation. We are now in the midst of the third act, which is both in song and action exceedingly interesting. The Prince assumes to be the Spirit of Love, and in that character he

joins with Fleur-de-Lys in a duet which is charming, and commands an encore. The drama, after this, is soon brought to a triumphant conclusion. Mr. Farnie has very judiciously subdued the first two acts, that a climax might be the more easily obtained in the final one. With an argument so simple any other arrangement might have been fatal to its success. The play, such as it is, is admirably represented. Madame Soldene, as Prince Hyacinth, does not appear until the second act, but from that moment to the end she becomes the presiding genius of the scene. Miss Dolara, likewise, as Fleur-de-Lys, looks, dresses, and acts bewitchingly. We cannot praise too highly the accessories and scenery. The music of the opera, which is remarkably pretty, adds much to the delight with which the performance is witnessed. The wonderful success of this theatre demonstrates that, by really good management, any house, wherever situate, may realise the highest patronage.

FINE ARTS.

PHILLIP AND CRESWICK COLLECTIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The idea of specially representing the works of one or more deceased British artists has been carried out at the Old British Institution and the Royal Academy on a limited scale, but never so fully as in the collections of pictures by the late John Phillip, R.A., and the late Thomas Creswick, R.A., now in the East Galleries of the London International Exhibition building. There are over two hundred works by the former and one hundred by the latter. The public are indebted to Mr. Barlow, A.R.A., an intimate friend and one of the executors of John Phillip, for bringing together from many private sources so comprehensive a representation of this painter; and the whole of the works have been arranged on the walls with careful regard to symmetry and effect by Mr. Barlow and Mr. O'Neil, A.R.A. Whether it is desirable to exemplify any recently-deceased British painter quite indiscriminately in an International Exhibition is, however, questionable. In the broad interests of public art-study and art-progress—apart from local, personal, and other considerations—would not a fourth part of the examples here congregated, at least as regards those illustrating early, immature stages, have sufficed? Moreover, the arrangement of the works without regard to approximate chronological sequence deprives the visitor of all facility for tracing successive phases of development. Nor are even the studies for pictures placed near the pictures themselves, though their juxtaposition would have been at once natural and instructive. On the other hand, the gathering is probably enhanced in effect as a show by the mode of collocation adopted. The landscapes of Creswick, with their fresh, but more or less sober and thin, green monotony, and their delicate penciling, have their sameness relieved by being separated, and at the same time serve as an excellent foil to the rich and varied colour and bold handling of Phillip. We are also rendered less sensible to Phillip's self-repetition by the wider distribution of his numerous studies of Spanish beauties.

Among the few important works by Phillip not included in this display are the "Contrabandista," which has been sent to Vienna; "The Marriage of the Princess Royal," which remains in the Royal collection at Windsor; and "A Chat Round the Braser," of which the sketch only is here (1837). So amply is the painter represented, however, that we scarcely feel the absence of these works, fine as they are.

John Phillip commenced his career as a painter of Scotch life and character, which he rendered with a keen sense of humour and character that is equally conspicuous, subsequently, in his Spanish subjects. Among the principal productions of this first period are "Presbyterian Catechising" (1816), painted in 1847, when thirty years of age, and "A Scotch Fair" (1868), painted the following year. These and other early works are not without indications of his future power as a colourist and executant. He was, however, slow in arriving at maturity. His early efforts have a hardness and a hotness which disappear very gradually. There is frequently, also, an inaccuracy in the draughtsmanship and modelling—due, apparently, to imperfect training—which was never entirely corrected. For this reason, with all his intense relish of strongly-marked typical character, Phillip was unable to seize those subtle traits of individuality which constitute the essence of portraiture. Consequently, his portrait works, such as the full-length of the Prince Consort, in Highland costume (1854), the Royal marriage picture already mentioned, and "The House of Commons, 1860" (1838) are his least successful performances of their respective dates. Even the half-length entitled "An Officer" (1862), for which Colonel Crealock sat—the artist's last finished picture, executed after his visit to Italy, when he is supposed to have been mainly influenced by Titian—will not, though unquestionably distinguished by some splendid technical qualities, bear severe analysis. There is the aspect of Titian's dignified gravity and rich colour, in combination with the dashing, masterly handling of Velasquez's later style; but we do not see, as in the works of those great masters, through and by the technical modes of expression, the unmistakable vital individuality of the inner man. The strong and immediate stimulus which Phillip derived from the picturesque life and costumes of Spain is evident from his large picture (1873), representing a couple of outrageously overdressed and vulgar English tourists assisting at a Gitanos merrymaking, executed shortly after his first visit to that country, in 1851. This was succeeded by "The Letter-Writer of Seville" (1853) from the Queen's collection; the "Agua Fresca" (1867), and some Scotch subjects. After the second visit to Spain, in 1856, a somewhat softer, broader treatment, accompanied with better taste, becomes apparent; as witness the moonlight prison courtship, called "Palanda la Pava" (1881), and "The Duenna" (1829), both painted in 1857. Further progress is made in "Adios" (1840) and "The Evil Eye" (1836), with the artist himself sketching peasants, who superstitiously shrink from his observation. It was, however, after Phillip's third and last visit to Spain, in 1860, during the last seven years of his life, that all his finest work was produced. His hand is now perfectly free and sure; his whole treatment becomes remarkably broad; he is master of all the means for attaining the strongest effects and contrasts; above all, he commands a system of singularly gorgeous and beautiful colouring. His sense of character and humour, varied occasionally by a touch of pathos, acquires full play. Fortunately, the painter was most prolific in this last period. We have not space to mention more than a few of the finest works of this time. "Agua Bendita" (1856), "Doubtful Fortune" (1831), and "Uvas Maduras" (530) were some of the first fruits of the last journey. In 1862 came, among others, the "Spanish Volunteer" (1812) and "Dolores." The latter, one of the loveliest of his single heads, was sold by the artist for £45, and last year fetched 900 gs. at Christie's. The large picture, representing a Spanish wake (1811), now being engraved by Mr. Barlow, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864. The title "La Gloria" refers to the Spanish belief that a child becomes an angel at death and that the event should therefore be an occasion for rejoicing and making merry. In the picture the dead child is laid out within a tent

furtively watched by its mother, unable to conquer the yearning of her mournful heart, while outside dancing, music, and love-making are in full swing. The only objection that can be made to this fine picture is that the contrasts of shade and sunshine, joy and sorrow, are too set and obvious, and consequently rather theatrical. Passing single-figure subjects of great beauty we come to "The Early Career of Murillo" (1859), unquestionably Phillip's noblest masterpiece. The young Murillo stands at his easel in the crowded market-place painting from a gipsy woman and her children, who are grouped in a way that recalls one of his finest Holy Families, while two Dominican priests inspect a small sketch already completed. Great is the impression of power which this picture produces by its strong character-painting, its extraordinary breadth, its force and massiveness of effect, and the mastery of its execution. These qualities are scarcely less conspicuous, while they are enhanced by the suggestive charm peculiar to sketches, and the insight afforded into the painter's method, in the works which, through the artist's untimely death, were left unfinished. We would allude, particularly, to "The Church Porch" (1834), with several figures; the pathetic "Officer's Widow" (1860); "In the Fair at Seville"; and two scenes (nearer completion—1842 and 1865) outside an office of the State lottery in Spain. In one a priest, as speculative as the laity about him, places his ticket within the leaves of his mass-book, while a girl kisses the hem of the holy man's frock. In the other a group, including priest as well as peasant, read the lucky numbers posted on the wall with various emotions, and one tall fellow is cajoling a handsome woman to try another chance. To an artist's eye there is little wanting in these unfinished works: they contain the essence of Phillip's art. In truth, his work gained but little, and probably often lost, in the finishing processes. Refinement, finish, delicacy of gradation, learned minutiae of form, subtlety of modulation, sentiment, and grace, in their less palpable forms, ideality, and other qualities of high art should not be sought for in his works. As a shrewd observer of the outer aspect of common life, and in workmanlike command of the material means necessary to record such observation with the utmost force and effect, he has few rivals. The external and obvious character of his art renders it, however, comparatively easy of imitation, and peculiarly liable to caricature. His textures, method of colouring, and principles of effect may be copied so as to deceive the vulgar; but in the hands of his many imitators of the Scotch school his power is apt to degenerate into coarseness, his breadth to become a cloak for emptiness and shallow ignorance, and his bold handling to be replaced by pretentious, offensive bravura.

We have scant space to dwell on the works of Creswick, and have incidentally adverted to their leading characteristics already. It must be admitted that Creswick had the tact to make a little art go a long way. His subjects are nearly always as narrow in range as their treatment. His bits of familiar riverside or rivulet scenery, his woods and lanes in spring foliage, and his fresh green fields, with their bright daylight aspect, are, however, always pleasant and sometimes delightful to look at. Among the principal are "England" (1839), "The Deserted Ferry" (1887), "On the Clyde" (1878), "The Mouth of an English River" (1866), "The Village Smithy" (1882), "On the Greta" (1890), "On the Conway" (1884), "The Torrent" (1827), "The Woodland, Tees, Yorkshire" (1841), "Squally Day" (1832), "Crossing the Stream" (1844), and "Moon Rising on the Coast of Cornwall." Into several pictures human figures or animals have been introduced by other artists. One of the most agreeable of these works of collaboration is "The Nearest Way in Summer Time" (1835), with a team of horses crossing the stream, by Mr. Ainsell.

The exhibition of the Society of British Artists opened on Monday last. We must reserve a notice till next week.

The anniversary of Raphael's birth, on the 6th inst., was celebrated at Urbino, grand fêtes and a banquet taking place at the ducal palace. A subscription had been set on foot with a view to purchase the spot where the great painter was born, and the acquisition of the ground having been made, Mr. Morris Moore, on behalf of the subscribers, presented it to the municipality, with a request that they would hold it in trust for the Italian nation.

A series of very interesting pictures and drawings, representing scenes and incidents in Central Asia, by M. Vereschagin, the Russian artist whose works in the last London International Exhibition deservedly attracted much attention, are on view at the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, whose picture of the procession on Thanksgiving Day, painted by command of the Queen, we reviewed a short time back, has been commissioned by the Prince of Wales to accompany his Royal Highness to Vienna, where the artist will spend some considerable time making sketches of the Exhibition.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR DANIEL GOOCH.

The shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company having voted 5000 gs. to provide some token of their appreciation of the services of their chairman, Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., it was resolved to expend the greater part of this sum in the purchase of a service of plate to be executed from special designs by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

Sir Daniel Gooch entered the services of the Great Western Railway Company as locomotive engineer, in September, 1837, and retained that position till 1864. During this period he was associated with Mr. Brunel, and with him fought the celebrated "battle of the gauges," which is of historic interest in the annals of railway proceedings. After the resignation of his appointment, in 1864, he devoted himself more particularly to oceanic telegraph communication, and it will be remembered that it was at his suggestion that the great ship constructed from the design of Mr. Brunel was utilised in laying the Atlantic cable. For his eminent services on this occasion a baronetcy was conferred upon Mr. Gooch, and during his absence from England in 1866 he was elected M.P. for Cricklade. He had already, in 1865, been appointed a director of the Great Western Railway Company, and in the latter part of the same year he was elected its chairman. The success which has attended his administration of the affairs of the company, raising it, within a comparatively short period, from a long continued state of depression to one of affluence, has called forth the well-earned and grateful acknowledgments of the proprietors of the Company. These have assumed the form shown in our illustration, the subject of which was mentioned three weeks ago, along with the testimonials of a similar character presented to the Marquis of Salisbury by the Great Eastern Railway Company, and to Mr. Richard Moon by the London and North-Western.

This gift to Sir Daniel Gooch consists of a service of silver plate, very richly gilt, comprising a large centrepiece, two candelabra, four round dessert-stands, four oval dessert-stands, six salt-cellars, two large cups and covers, two claret-jugs, one sugar-basin, a cream-ewer, and twelve dozen dessert knives, forks, and spoons, besides, as a graceful compliment to Lady Gooch, some very exquisite diamond



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: A TAVERN IN THE SUBURBS OF MADRID.

and pearl jewellery for her personal wear. The base of the centrepiece is triangular in form, and on the three panels, very delicately chased, are bas-reliefs of "Windsor, with the Great Western Railway Viaduct," "The Great Eastern Steam-Ship," and the famous locomotive, "The Lord of the Isles." The body of the piece is hexagonal in shape. The three large panels are occupied, respectively, by the arms of the Great Western Railway Company, the arms of Sir Daniel Gooch, and the inscription as follows:— "Presented to Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., by the Great Western Railway Company, in recognition of the distinguished ability and success with which he has presided as Chairman over the administration of the Company's affairs. Feb. 29, 1872." The smaller panels, which correspond with the angles of the base, contain raised models of various engineering tools. Opposite to these, and seated on the base, are very fine portrait models of Locke, Stephenson, and Brunel. The whole is surmounted by an emblematic figure of Science. Around the base of this figure is coiled a miniature Atlantic Cable, and the various lines of the structure are relieved with chased architectural mouldings. The two candelabra are each for four lights, the stem and branches being modelled from the vine. On the base are four figures representing the Seasons, after Watteau, with raised representations of arms of the Company and of Sir Daniel Gooch. The round dessert-stands are richly chased with a raised ornament in the style of Louis XIV., showing two figures on the base similar to those on the candelabra. In the oval dessert-stands the Watteau figures are seated, and represent Music. The



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR DANIEL GOOCH, BART., M.P., FROM THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

large cups and covers are ornamented with a very handsome raised vine and scroll design. The claret-jugs, sugar-basin, and cream-ewer are of the "Cellini" pattern, chased with an intricate design in relief. The knives, forks, and spoons, appropriately ornamented, are inclosed in a polished oak case. The presentation, which was of a private character, took place, on the 5th ult., at Sir Daniel Gooch's house.

THE SUMATRA ALLIGATOR.

Since the death of the African alligator, which was sent to the Brighton Aquarium a few weeks ago, a new species has been brought into England by Captain Murray, who procured this specimen in Sumatra, and placed it at the disposal of Mr. Frank Buckland. The individual in question is about six months old. He measures 17½ in. in length, which is divided pretty fairly between the body and the tail; the upper part again being nearly equally apportioned between head and body proper. He is a snappish little reptile, his formidable array of teeth giving promise of no great peace in case he should ever arrive at maturity. The adult animal sometimes exceeds 30 ft. in length. The colour is, on the upper and more scaly part of the body, a dark yellowish brown, with black spots; the under-part of the body is nearly white, shading off into a brown at the sides. He has endured his long voyage in good health, and is as fat and hearty as any alligator need wish to be. Whilst awaiting the preparation of a proper receptacle at the aquarium, he is placed under the fostering care of Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.



ALLIGATOR FROM SUMATRA, FOR THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

A TAVERN SCENE AT MADRID.

The news from Spain just now is rather of skirmishes with the Carlist guerrilla bands in the highlands of Catalonia than of anything done in the capital city, where, since the prorogation of the Cortes, no political life seems to stir. But the ordinary aspects of Madrid under the Spanish Republic, as under King Amadeus or Queen Isabella, without being either handsome or comfortable, have a certain degree of interest for the visitor who is there to look about him in the midst of a foreign people. He may spend an hour, for instance, in watching the gestures and listening to the eloquent talk of a company over their cheap wine at one of the suburban taverns, where the measures of the Government are freely discussed by patriotic artisans and rustics who have been attending their market in town. Sancho Panza may perhaps be met with in such a homely convivial resort, and his proverbial commonsense is likely to be worth hearing, if the stranger knows enough Spanish to understand what is said. None of the native guests will be much the worse for drink, but they waste a good deal of their time.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Only two of the numerous race meetings of last week—Northampton and Warwick—were worthy of notice, and even at the latter fixture, which extended over three days, most of the events were of little interest. Bosworth, a double winner of the Spencer Plate, showed little of his old speed in a six-furlong race on the flat; but his first appearance "over six furlongs" proved successful, and he promises well in the "jumping" line of business. Instantly (6st. 12lb.), who was third in the Lincolnshire Handicap, ran second in the Guy Cup, which she would infallibly have won had not Newhouse broken one of his stirrup-leathers at a critical part of the finish, a misfortune which enabled Cannon, who rode Jock of Oran in masterly style, to score a head victory. The Grand Annual Steeplechase was, of course, the chief attraction of the three days; and the wonderful run of luck which Captain Machell's stable is enjoying at present still continued, for Furlay (10st. 9lb.), ridden by the invincible Mr. J. M. Richardson, beat his field by some forty lengths. Considering that he has so recently carried off the great event at Croydon, Furlay was wonderfully well treated by the handicapper; and for the second time Mr. Chaplin suffered defeat at the hands of his former confederate, as the unlucky Ryshworth (12st. 5lb.) was again second. Columbine (10st. 12lb.), the third in the Grand National, did not show to advantage, and Casse Tête (10st. 11lb.), though she met with no accident, ran very badly, the country being, apparently, too easy for her.

An extraordinary accident happened to the Earl and Countess of Coventry while hunting on Thursday week. They both jumped a fence, beyond which was an old quarry fully fifteen feet deep, into which they fell. His Lordship escaped with a slight shaking, and his horse was unhurt; but her Ladyship, whose horse was killed, received a slight concussion of the brain and several severe bruises about the head and face. She was, however, soon able to walk, and is considered quite out of danger.

The Amateur Championship Sports took place at Lillie bridge on Saturday last, and, as the weather was tolerably favourable, there was a much larger attendance than usual. On the whole, the competitions were far below the average, and many of the best amateurs of the day were only spectators. This is sure to be the case as long as the management adopts the suicidal policy of accepting any and every entry that may be sent in; and it will scarcely be believed that the protests of two of the competitors against a man entered in the four-mile race were totally disregarded, though it is a matter of notoriety that the person in question ran in a professional handicap on Good Friday in 1869. W. J. Morgan accomplished the finest amateur performance ever seen in the walking-race, and his times for three, four, five, six, and seven miles are the fastest on record. He covered the full distance in 54 min. 56 sec., without much apparent difficulty, and we doubt if he has any superior, even among professionals, excepting possibly Stockwell. W. Slade (L. A. C.) beat E. A. Sandford (Oxford) very cleverly in the mile—the winner led from start to finish, and the time (4 min. 32.2-5 sec.) was very fast. W. Kelsey (Hull A. C.) jumped 10 ft. 6 in. with the pole; and on the same afternoon managed to get to the Barnes sports and carry off the same event there, with a leap of only 2 in. less. The remaining events call for no special remark.

After an animated discussion the Fellows and members of the Royal Horticultural Society yesterday week elected a new council to succeed those who had resigned in consequence of the rejection of their annual report by the Fellows in February last. Lord Strathmore moved that all the resignations, with the exception of those of Prince Arthur, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Londesborough, be accepted by the meeting, and the proposition was carried by a large majority. The following were then named to succeed the other members of the old council:—Viscount Bury, M.P., Hon. R. Chetwynd, Mr. Harcastle, M.P., Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Sir A. Slade, Dr. Kellock, Mr. A. Smee, Mr. H. Little, and Mr. A. Murray. After a warm discussion the proposition was carried. The Duke of Buccleuch was re-elected president; and Mr. W. A. Lindsay was chosen secretary, in the room of Major-General Scott.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the year ended March 31 last the amount paid to the Exchequer in respect of fees in the Court of Bankruptcy was £20,621; in the preceding year the amount was £47,622.

Mr. James White, trading as a warehouseman and manufacturer in St. Paul's-churchyard, under the firm of James White and Co., has filed a petition for liquidation, and a statement of his affairs shows liabilities £21,797, assets £14,902. The registrar appointed Mr. Viney, accountant, Cheapside (of the firm of Ladbury and Co.), receiver of the estate.

Lord Cairns, sitting on the Albert Life Assurance arbitration, has delivered a crucial judgment as to the winding up of the Family Endowment Society. Mr. Dunlop, who had qualified for a director in India by getting twenty shares transferred to him by indorsement, resisted being placed on the list of contributories. His Lordship ruled that the shares had been traced into his possession, and he must be held liable for them.

Lord Westbury resumed on Tuesday the hearing of cases in the European Society Arbitration, at Westminster Chambers. Judgments were given, with costs, for the Rev. C. J. Hort and for General Scott against the assets of the Naval and Military. A summons to wind the Wellington Reversionary, another of the societies absorbed in the European, was also heard, and an immediate order was granted, the applicant being allowed his costs.

A strenuous opponent of vaccination, in the person of Mr. Charles Edward Frost, appeared at Bow-street, yesterday week. Having been fined a year ago for refusing to allow his daughter to be vaccinated, he was again summoned, and he repeated his declaration that he would go to prison rather than his child should undergo the operation. He said that he had lost three children through vaccination, and he was determined this child should live. Moreover, he claimed the "Divine power of prophecy." He had predicted the recovery of the Prince of Wales when told that he could not live, and he now predicted that his child would not have the smallpox. Eventually Mr. Flowers adjourned the case, in order that Mr. Yardley, the vaccinating officer, might endeavour to obtain the consent of defendant's wife to the vaccination; she, however, according to her husband's statement, being as resolute in her repugnance to it as the prophet himself. It is feared that Mr. Frost will be a victim, if not a martyr.

A collision which occurred last August at Poulton Junction has cost the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company £850, for a broken leg inflicted on Mrs. Howarth; Agnes Maria Greenhalgh, milliner, Heywood, near Bury, has recovered £652 10s. from the same company, for injuries sustained in a collision; and Mr. Hurst, in the service of Messrs. Celerby and Co., woolstaplers, London, has obtained a verdict against it for £750, by way of damages for injuries sustained by him in an accident which occurred at Wortley Junction, near Leeds, when he was travelling from Halifax to Leeds. The ticket with which Mr. Hurst travelled was one of those issued under the general arrangement between the Great Northern and Lancashire and Yorkshire companies, and the plea of the latter was that the Great Northern was responsible, since it was on their part of the line the accident occurred. The Lord Chief Justice agreed that it might be so, but left the point to be decided between the companies in a superior court.—At the Leeds Assizes, on Thursday week, Mr. James Ryan, a commercial traveller, obtained £1350 damages against the North-Western Railway Company, for injuries received in a collision near Harrogate in January last. The plaintiff had been obliged to give up a situation worth £500 a year. The company admitted their liability by paying £750 into court.—At Liverpool, on Monday, Mrs. Jepson, the widow of a Blackburn paperhanger who was fatally injured in the collision at Poulton Junction in August last, recovered £600 from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in respect of personal injuries sustained by herself on the same occasion.—At the Home Circuit, Kingston, on Tuesday, a clerk named Paterson sued the North London Railway Company for damages. The accident occurred upon the line from Camden Town to Broad-street, and the plaintiff appeared to have sustained some serious injuries. The negligence was not disputed, and the jury awarded £350.

William Alexander Roberts, recently a stockbroker in Threadneedle-street, has undergone preliminary examinations at the Mansion House in respect to the charge of forging and uttering a cheque for £11,500, with intent to defraud the Consolidated Bank. According to the opening statement the defendant had received from various members of the Stock Exchange a large number of securities for which he gave his own cheques on the bank, which were not paid, there being no effects. The prisoner's clerk had previously paid in a cheque for the amount named in the charge, but this had been discovered to be a forgery. On the securities, however, the prisoner obtained an advance of £10,000 from Messrs. Merton, Hart, and Co., and then absconded.

George Bidwell took his place at the Mansion House, yesterday week, beside his confederate, Noyes. Evidence was heard respecting his arrest in Edinburgh and the examination of his property. Smith, one of the detectives who brought him up to London, averred that he had seen him on March 6 at the Charing-cross station. He took two gentlemen to see him, but they failed to identify him, and he was not arrested. Mr. Henley, the bank clerk

at Dover, recognised him as the man who had obtained a draught on London for £300 in exchange for sovereigns. Both prisoners were remanded.—A telegram from Madrid states that the American Government will consent to the delivery to the British Government of Bidwell, or Warren, who is now in custody at Havannah, charged with being concerned in the great forgeries on the Bank of England.

At Dumfries, on Tuesday, David Shroyard, late agent of the British Linen Company's Bank, Newton-Stewart, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for embezzlement. The amount embezzled was over £3000.

A breach-of-promise case, "Scott v. M'Ostrich," was tried, on Wednesday, at the Liverpool Assizes, and a verdict of £1000 was given in the plaintiff's favour. The plaintiff is the daughter of a gentleman residing near Cork, and the defendant is the son of a wealthy draper and spirit merchant, having establishments at Cork and Liverpool.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the placing of five bodies in one coffin, at the Bethnal-green Workhouse, was concluded on Monday, when the jury expressed their strong condemnation of such a proceeding, and requested the Coroner to bring the facts before the Home Secretary.

At the Greenwich Police Court, on Monday, there were several cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Education Act of 1870, and in four of these, in which there had been default in the payment of fines inflicted, the parents were committed to prison for seven days.

Sunday gambling has become so common in the East-End as to provoke animadversion from the police magistrate. At Worship-street on Monday there were twenty charges of this kind. Fines were inflicted in every case.

Sunday trading prosecutions are being vigorously continued by the vestry of St. Luke's. On Tuesday seven shopkeepers in Lever-street and Galway-street had to appear at the Clerkenwell Police Court. Two or three of them had been previously convicted, and their fines were increased to five shillings, with a week's imprisonment in default.

The April Sessions of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, when there were sixty-four prisoners for trial. The cases disposed of in the course of the day included the conviction of three wholesale counterfeit coin dealers, two of whom were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and three years' police supervision, and the other to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour and one year's supervision. On Tuesday, Hugh Weightman, a barrister, was indicted for stealing a book from the library of the Inner Temple. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but gave a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good character. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Stephen Holman, for having forged a number of Post-Office warrants, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. John F. Bunting, a warehouseman, pleaded guilty to having forged a bill of exchange for £279, with intent to defraud the London and South Western Bank, and a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment was passed. The trial of Rebecca and Michael Goldsmith, brother and sister, on charges of stealing jewellery and of forgery, was postponed to the May Sessions.

The case of "Bowden versus English," which has been long before the public, and which was an action brought against the Rev. Dr. English, formerly Vicar of Milton, in Kent, to recover damages for misrepresentation, resulted on Monday in a verdict for £1000 in the Kingston Assize Court.

The playful act of hurling a soda-water bottle at the head of a Mr. Berenstein, a herbalist, on the road home from the Derby, has cost a young man named Horner £75, independently of law expenses. It was observed by the plaintiff's counsel that such milder blackguardism as pea-shooting and flour-throwing had been severely dealt with; and that when it came to flinging glass bottles there was considerably increased reason for invoking the strong arm of the law. Agreeing with this view of the matter, the jury at Kingston Assizes, yesterday week, took little time in finding a verdict for the plaintiff.

Arthur Poole, the undergraduate who purloined a number of gold studs from the rooms of a friend in Pembroke College, has been committed for a month, with hard labour.

A few days ago a burglar who had been sentenced at the Bristol Assizes to seven years' penal servitude made a ferocious attack on one of the warders in the dock, and severely injured him. The Judge directed an indictment for feloniously wounding to be preferred against the ruffian, and upon this he was tried and convicted on Monday, the punishment being an addition of thirteen years to the first sentence.

At Birmingham, on Monday, a gentleman named Schofield, who was living apart from his wife, shot her and his stepson on a public road, and then shot himself. He is not expected to live, but the condition of the two others is described as hopeful.

A Wesleyan minister, named Symon, at the imminent risk of his own life, saved that of one William James, a sailor, who had deliberately placed his body across the rails, just as a train was approaching Welshpool station. The intending suicide has been sentenced to three months' hard labour in Montgomery gaol.

The prisoners convicted of participation in the riots at Belfast were sentenced yesterday week—Branagh and Breslie to ten years' penal servitude; Goddes to seven years'; James

Keally to two years,' with hard labour, for being the leader of a riotous mob; and about forty others to various terms of imprisonment, from three months to two years.

Not a single criminal being tried at quarter sessions at Omagh, the chairman, Sir Francis Brady, Q.C., has been presented with a pair of white gloves. At Enniskillen there was only one case for trial; and his Worship, in congratulating the jury, said no county ranked higher in tranquillity and order.

Thomas Scobbie, a labourer, has been sentenced to death at the Dundee Circuit Court for the murder of a gamekeeper who had arrested him for theft.

Harriet Morris, the Ruthin murderess, has been reprieved. She confessed the crime, but said it was not premeditated.

James Buckley, who was indicted at Chester for the murder of a policeman named Green, has been acquitted.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Viceroy will leave for Simla on the 14th inst. for the hot season.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next, the 14th inst.

Her Majesty's ship Enchantress, with Sir Bartle Frere on board, escorted by the Daphne, left Mombasa on the 28th ult. for Muscat and Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere hopes to arrive at the latter place at the end of April. All well on board.

The Indian papers bring news from Zanzibar to the effect that the Cameron exploring expedition has been joined by Lieutenant Murphy from Aden, and is now at Bagamoyo. The party will go first to Livingstone and Ujiji, and thence to meet Dr. Livingston.

A fire broke out in Johnson-street, Somers Town, at an early hour last Saturday morning, and two women, aged respectively forty-five and twenty-six years, were burnt to death. In returning their verdict on the bodies of the two women, the Coroner's jury expressed high approbation of the gallant behaviour of a police-constable named Crooke.—Hanwood Rectory, near Shrewsbury, the residence of the Rev. E. Warter, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.—Messrs. Irving and Jones's rice-mills, at Liverpool, valued with their contents at £50,000, were burnt down on Sunday.

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THE QUEEN IN VICTORIA PARK.

The Victoria Park Preservation Society, of which Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Frederick Young, Dr. J. W. Tripe, and Mr. Francis G. Heath, are leading members, sent a memorial last May to her Majesty the Queen, inviting her to come and see that beautiful park of East London. It was near the time when her Majesty had arranged to be present at the opening of the Bethnal-green Museum. The Queen was not able, on that occasion, to go to Victoria Park, but she graciously expressed a hope that she might visit the park another day. This visit, as was reported in our last, took place on Wednesday week, and was conducted in a most gratifying manner.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, drove from Buckingham Palace to the park in an open carriage and four, attended by the Countess of Caledon and Lady Churchill, two of her ladies of the bedchamber. They were followed in another carriage by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. H. Phipps, Lord Wrottesley, and the Hon. E. Cathcart, while Colonel Du Plat and Colonel Ponsonby, equestrians in waiting, rode beside the Queen's carriage; but there was no military escort. The route was along Pall-mall, up Regent-street and Portland-place, along Marylebone-road and Euston-road to King's-cross, and up Pentonville-hill to the Angel at Islington; beyond which point along Upper-street, Essex-road, Ball's-pond-road, through Dalston and Hackney, crowds of people lined both sides of the entire way. Gay lines of streamers were laid overhead from house to house across Islington-green. The Dalston and Hackney stations of the North London Railway, the Hackney Townhall, and the shops and houses of that suburb were decorated with a pleasant effect. At the Townhall, especially, there were Venetian masts bearing flags, and a balcony erected over the portico was filled with ladies waving their scarfs and handkerchiefs in sign of welcome. The Queen halted and received a bouquet from Miss Ellis, daughter of the Vestry Clerk. The people here sang the National Anthem, to the music of a volunteer band. The ground was strewn with yellow sand along Marc-street and King Edward's-road to Agnes-terrace, where the Park Preservation Society had made a temporary entrance to Victoria Park. A triple arch of triumph was here erected, but so deep as to resemble a long marquee in three compartments, open at both ends. It was handsomely fitted up in scarlet and gold, and decked with sheaves of flags, shields, and other decorations. Here was a guard of honour of the Fusilier Guards; within the park several companies of the Grenadier Guards were posted. An escort of the 1st Life Guards was in waiting at the end of the marquee to accompany her Majesty round the park.

As the Queen approached the entrance from King Edward's-road she was met by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and several officers of the household troops, on horseback; the band of the Fusiliers played the National Anthem. When her Majesty's carriage came within the arched entrance, Mr. Bruce, Secretary for the Home Department, stepped forward and introduced Mr. Charles Reed and Mr. Holms, members for the borough of Hackney. The right hon. gentleman then, on behalf of the Queen, received an address presented by the churchwardens of the parishes of Hackney, Bethnal-green, and Shoreditch, the Queen graciously intimating that a reply would be sent to it. Mr. Reed's daughter was presented to the Queen, and gave her Majesty a bouquet. This ended the ceremonial reception, which lasted only a minute. The Queen did not alight from her carriage. Resuming her progress, the Queen made the entire circuit of the park, the escort of the 1st Life Guards preceding the carriages, which went at a very easy pace. The whole route within the park was lined with Foot Guards and constables of the Metropolitan Police, alternately. Immense numbers of people were in the park and at the railings outside, or standing on waggon, omnibuses, and other vehicles in the road. The members of Parliament and the parish officers followed the Queen in carriages till, having made the tour of the park, she left it by the principal entrance, which is at the head of Approach-road. By this road her Majesty reached Bethnal-green, went past the Museum, and then the Royal carriages proceeded along Cambridge-heath-road and Hackney-road. On this portion of the return journey, from the Museum to Shoreditch church, the crowds were enormous; the ornamentation displayed some months ago, when the Prince and Princess of Wales passed, was now reproduced for the Queen. It was the same along Bishopsgate-street, where the multitude of people was still greater. The ringing of church bells further enlivened the Queen's progress. Passing the historic palace of Crosby Hall—now an eating-house for City clerks—the Royal carriages turned into Threadneedle-street and reached the Royal Exchange. The Lord Mayor, wearing his state robes and other insignia of office, was awaiting her Majesty's arrival beneath the portico of the Mansion House, with the principal members of his family, and Colonel Fraser, Commissioner of the City Police. The balcony of the Mansion House was draped with crimson cloth. As the carriages turned into Queen Victoria-street, the Queen recognised the Lord Mayor, and, rising from her seat, bowed to him in the most gracious manner, amid enthusiastic cheering. From Queen Victoria-street the Royal carriages, crossing New Bridge-street, entered on the Thames Embankment. It was the first time her Majesty had ridden along the new riverside thoroughfare, and many thousands of people had taken up positions between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. The Queen reached Buckingham Palace soon after one o'clock.

One page of Engravings in this week's Paper shows the most attractive features of Victoria Park. This park was formed by Act of Parliament in 1842, at which time the population of the adjoining district was 400,000, but it has since then more than doubled. The space occupied by the Park is above 300 acres, or larger than Kensington Gardens, including twenty-four acres lately added by the efforts of the Victoria Park Preservation Society. Bishop Bonner, a famous prelate of Queen Mary's reign, had his mansion and grounds on this site, which till lately was called Bonner's Fields.

The fifth annual conference of the co-operative societies will be held at Newcastle—opening to-day (Saturday).

A parish minister in the neighbourhood of Dundee has (the *Dundee Advertiser* states) announced that he has discontinued studying; and until coal can be got at a cheaper rate he has intimated his intention to preach his old sermons! He alleges that he cannot afford coal for his study fire.

Mr. James Barlow, cotton spinner and manufacturer, of Bolton, who some time ago presented the Wesleyan Methodist body with a valuable estate at Edgworth, near Bolton, for the establishment of a children's home, has now given £5000 for the development of the objects of the home. Half this sum is to be paid by instalments of £500 a year, £400 of each instalment is to be spent on farm improvements; the other half is to be invested, and the dividend used for five years, after which the whole sum is to be at the disposal of the committee.—Last Saturday afternoon the memorial stone of Wesleyan schools to be erected in Halliwell-road, Bolton, was laid by Mr. George Knowles. The schools will cost about £2800.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

GAS IMPURITIES AND THEIR UTILISATION.

Mr. A. Vernon-Harcourt, in his fifth and concluding lecture on the Chemistry of Coal, given on Thursday week, described and illustrated the impurities in coal-gas, and the methods of separating them. He began with the volatile alkali ammonia, and, after showing its chemical properties and its extreme solubility in water, he explained the process now in use for removing it by passing the coal-gas up a tower filled with fragments of coke, and then exposing it to a gentle stream of water, which absorbs the ammonia. From the ammoniacal liquor so obtained the sulphate of ammonia employed in the artificial manure manufactures is largely procured. The way in which the obnoxious gas sulphuretted hydrogen is separated from coal-gas by means of slaked lime was next explained. As it forms sulphurous and sulphuric acids when burnt, its removal is very important. There is a similar objection to another impurity, the bisulphide of carbon, a very interesting, highly refracting, transparent liquid, the isolation of which is more difficult. Mr. Harcourt then described how the gas tar is collected in a well, pumped into tank-barges, and conveyed to tarworks, where it is so distilled that liquid pitch shall remain behind. If the distillation were complete coke only would be left. From the first distillation are obtained carbolic acid, crude benzole, and solvent naphtha. The second distillation produces a crude creosote oil (employed in preserving wood, such as railway sleepers) and naphthalene; and by the third distillation is procured a green oil containing anthracene, which is extracted by filtration; the heavy, greasy oil being used for lubricating purposes. Mr. Harcourt then explained and illustrated the chemical reactions by which magenta and many other brilliant dyes have been obtained from benzole (the result of the first distillation of coal-tar), beginning with mauve or aniline purple, discovered by Mr. W. H. Perkin. The lecture concluded with illustrations of the chemical production of alizarine, the dyeing principle of madder, from anthracene. The natural alizarine is now largely superseded by the artificial. Many fine specimens, principally lent by Mr. Perkin, were placed on the table.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 4th inst., by referring to the inaccurate descriptions of the Falls of Niagara given by travellers in the seventeenth century. (Some of these ascribed to the Horseshoe Fall a height of six to eight hundred feet; statements which were corrected by Charlevoix, who declared the height to be about 140 or 150 feet—a close estimate; and the sound also was greatly exaggerated.) The Professor then gave some of the results of his own observations in November last, referring to a series of photographic views thrown on the screen. He described the scenery as growing in beauty and power as he approached them, and specially noticed Goat Island, which terminates in a sheer precipice, connecting the American and the Horseshoe Falls; and the Terrapin tower, where at all hours, day and night, he watched and listened to the Horseshoe Fall, of which, although beauty is not absent, majesty is the chief attribute. He then narrated his perilous exploration of the Horseshoe Fall and the Cave of the Winds, accompanied by an able, courageous guide (Thomas Conroy); sometimes wading through the violent torrent, which occasionally whirled them round and compelled them to fling themselves into shallower water. When they came amid the spray and thunder of Niagara the scene was indescribable. On Nov. 5, in a strong boat, with daring, energetic oarsmen, he succeeded in obtaining a magnificent view of the Fall from the river below. Between the railway suspension bridge and the ferry the river Niagara flows unruffled; but at the suspension bridge for carriages and foot passengers the bed steepens, and the river quickens its motion. Lower down the gorge narrows, and rapidity and turbulence increase. Dr. Tyndall estimated the width of the river at the Whirlpool Rapids at 300 ft. When it is remembered, he said, that the drainage of half a continent is here compressed, the impetuosity of the river's escape through the gorge may be imagined. Two kinds of motion in the water are obviously active—one of translation and one of undulation: these are the race of the river through the gorge and the great waves generated by collision with and rebound from obstacles in its way. In the middle of the river, where there are great boulders, the rush and tossing are most violent. Physical reasons were given for considering the phenomena of the Whirlpool Rapids to form a grand illustration of the principle of wave interference. The whirlpool itself was described as a vast basin in which the sweep of the river prolongs itself in gyrotory currents, and in which trunks of trees circulate for several days without finding an outlet; and the green colour of the water of the rapids was ascribed to its turbulent breaking up into foam, and the consequent scattering of light. Professor Tyndall next considered the origin and proximate destiny of the Falls of Niagara. Time and intensity are the main factors of geological change; and a feeble force acting through long periods, and an intense force acting through short ones, may produce approximately the same results. In illustration of this, he exhibited some stones, lent by Dr. Hooker, picked up on the shores of Lyell's Bay, near Wellington, New Zealand, which had been made by wind-blown sand to resemble flint knives and spear-heads of human manufacture. He then described the sand-blast apparatus, invented by General Tilghman, which consists of a kind of hopper containing fine silicious sand, connected with a reservoir of compressed air or steam, the pressure being variable. The hopper ends in a long slit from which the sand is blown. When a plate of glass is placed beneath the slit and caused to move slowly, it is depolished; and by protecting certain portions of the surface by inks or gum, figures and tracery of any required form can be etched on the glass, and a fine lace pattern was almost instantaneously produced in the presence of the audience. Among other interesting specimens was a piece of marble, in which tracery had been perforated by the same blast in an hour—work which would require several days by the ordinary process. Returning to his subject, Professor Tyndall referred to various instances of the great erosive action of water charged with sand or other solid matters, whereby, especially in Switzerland, vast gorges have been produced; and he adduced various geological and physical reasons for ascribing the formation of the Falls of Niagara to the erosive action of the powerful eddies upon the soft shale upon which the limestone rocks rest, and the shape of the Horseshoe Fall to the more powerful action of the central portion of the torrent. This was ingeniously illustrated by a model and the action of water. Referring to the calculations of Sir Charles Lyell, and the observations of other geologists, as to the formation of the falls by the excavating power of the river upon the table-land, Professor Tyndall expressed his opinion that, at the rate of retrocession now in progress through erosive action, in about five thousand years a level terrace will probably be left between Goat Island and the end of the gorge, the channel of the American branch of the river be cultivable land, the American Fall be a dry precipice, and at the place of the Horseshoe Fall there will be a second whirlpool. In conclusion, he alluded to his recent visit to the United States, by

almost national invitation, acknowledged the hearty, affectionate reception he had experienced, and warmly dilated on the beneficial effects which would undoubtedly result from more free intercourse amongst the literary and scientific men of both nations. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

RELATION OF LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT.

Professor Max Müller began his third and concluding lecture on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language, on Saturday week, by comparing the results obtained by the study of palæontology, embryology, and comparative anatomy, in regard to the beginnings of organic life, with the results obtained by the study of ancient languages, growing dialects, and comparative philology, with regard to the beginnings of language. He alluded to the analogy of these results, the former study having established the primary elements of all living things to be simple cells; the latter, after accounting for all that is purely formal (derived from juxtaposition, agglutination, or inflection), finding as remainder certain simple elements of human speech (phonetic cells), commonly called roots. The problems, he said, are now the origin of cells and roots. While Mr. Darwin is content with four or five beginnings for animals and plants, Hæckel requires but one primordial cell—a chemical combination of carbon in the form of white of egg (such as bathybius from the bottom of the Atlantic), in endless varieties. In this, Professor Müller said, there is much ignorance, under the veil of positive knowledge. Adverting to roots, he said there is nothing to lead us to look for one primordial root, or even for a small number; and although the number may be unlimited, the actual feeders of each single language amount to about one thousand roots, and some of these, no doubt, are secondary or tertiary. While the physiologists are striving to reduce all variety to uniformity, the students of language are pointing out distinctions where none are at first sight perceptible. These roots, he asserted, are simple and indecomposable, and did not arise out of meaningless consonants and vowels; but, although they are accepted as ultimate facts in the science of language, are not ultimate facts in the science of thought. He then gave an outline of the human mind in the act of knowing, showing how it acts in two different ways—the one sensuous or intuitional, the other rational or conceptual. Although knowledge is impossible for man or beast without intuitions, the knowledge of man, as soon as he has left the stage of infancy or speechlessness, is always both intuitional and conceptual, and true knowledge consists in the combination of the two. When we say, "This is a dog," we must have the concept of a dog; it is not intuitive. After giving other examples, the Professor said we live in two worlds—the world of sight and the world of thought, and nothing that we think or name can ever be seen, heard, or perceived by the senses. Our concepts are produced by a mode of mental action—the faculty of abstraction—which no philosopher has ever claimed for animals. No animal can form the lowest generalisation, or count, or think. In relation to this he adverted to the opinions of various psychologists, and especially of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and illustrated his own opinion as to the origin of roots by referring to the reasons assigned for the names given to various animals. He next considered what roots are not—viz., interjections, or imitations, which he showed to be vague, varying in sound, and special in meaning; while roots are definite in sound but general in meaning. After giving numerous illustrations of this, specially in relation to the idea that language arose out of the cries of animals, and giving examples of the way in which these are represented in various languages, Professor Müller said that, as it was impossible for him to say that man has or may have been developed from some lower animal, it seemed to him to be the duty of every friend of truth to resist with all his might the hasty conclusions of the Darwinian school, and to remind its triumphant disciples that nothing is so dangerous to the quiet pursuit of truth as popular applause. In conclusion, after expressing great admiration and respect for Mr. Darwin personally, Professor Müller expressed his hope that he had shown the source of language in a new light, as well as its paramount importance for a truly scientific study of psychology, and for the solution of problems which hang like storm-clouds over our heads and make our very souls to quiver.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

The *Cornhill* parts in this number with the fiction which has so long pleased and moved, even if it cannot be said to have stirred, to excitement or held in suspense, its numerous readers. The conclusion of "Old Kensington" appears somewhat abrupt and huddled up, but breathes, notwithstanding, the tranquil and delicate beauty characteristic of Miss Thackeray's pensive yet keenly observant genius. "Zelda's Fortune" is as widely different a fiction as possible; but the somewhat melodramatic character of its impetuous passion is mitigated by its relation to the world of music. It is the secret of Mr. Francillon's art to preserve poetical truth even in the violation of ordinary probability, and his diction is always excellent. "A Chronicle of the Cotton Country" is a striking narrative from Indian life, illustrative of the harm wrought by powerful and unscrupulous oppressors under the forms of law. A paper on Anatolia is less favourable to the Ottoman than we should have expected from the writer, Mr. W. G. Palgrave. "Ghosts and Goblins" is a contribution to the negative side of the controversy, with some striking anecdotes. "Anagrams" and "The Fly Fisher in Winter Quarters" are pleasant papers.

"Betsy Lee," the leading contribution to *Macmillan's*, is a story in verse which, though clever enough, is condemned in a literary point of view by its unsuitableness to that form of expression. Such clever artifice as it displays, such mimicry of the feeling of humble life by the employment of rustic dialect, is well enough in prose, but offends the moment it is introduced into the serene air of poetic art. There is more real poetry in "A Princess of Thule," where the spell of the island maiden's artless beauty is producing its legitimate effect upon her cultivated visitor. There is, so far, nothing to blame or to admire in "My Time," Mr. Burnand's maiden attempt as a novelist. More interesting by far than such fiction are Mr. Lionel Tollemache's reminiscences of a distinguished man little known to the world in his private capacity—Mr. Grote. The breadth and independence of Mr. Grote's views on social questions are most refreshing; striking, though not equally encouraging, his comparative diffidence respecting the political tendencies of his time. We hear with pleasure of his caution as an historical critic, and wholesome distrust of "working hypotheses" everywhere; with sympathy of his generous appreciation of contemporary writers; with surprise of the poetical capacity ascribed to him by some intimate friends. Imagination in the large sense of the term he certainly possessed; but it would be difficult to name a writer of equal eminence more bare of every other poetical characteristic. Mr. Routledge's essay is an eloquent presentment of the fermentation occasioned by the working of British "yeast" in the native mind of India. Mr. Alfred Wallace, forc-

casting ecclesiastical disestablishment, and laudably anxious that Church revenues should not be diverted to purposes unconnected with moral and intellectual improvement, sketches a scheme for the institution of lay rectors, respecting which we will only remark that it is well to bring it forward now, as the public mind cannot well become accustomed to it under a quarter of a century's discussion.

Besides Miss Saunders's clever fiction, *Saint Pauls* claims attention by an able and finely-written analysis of the second part of "Faust," which, however, misses the real moral of the piece, that to serve Earth is to serve Heaven. Mr. R. K. Douglas, known as an authority on Chinese subjects, contributes an interesting summary of the various phases through which the audience question has gone in connection with the visits of Ambassadors to Peking. "The Poetic Folk Lore of Ireland" and "Indexes, Libraries, and Cyclopædias" are very readable papers.

An excellent number of *Fraser* commences with an able paper on Strafford by Mr. Reginald Palgrave, who, without rescuing Strafford's memory from the imputation of treason to his country, contrives to dissipate the pseudo-halo of martyrdom which the glamour of the stage has for the moment revived about Charles I. Charles's behaviour to the Minister who had served him but too faithfully illustrates the cardinal vice, and, at the same time, in a manner, the redeeming point in his feeble and treacherous character, his genuine inability to apply a common standard of equity to Princes and subjects. It was contemptible, in so far as it was incapacity; it was venial, in so far as it was sincere. The Scotchman who rectifies Dean Stanley's impressions anent the Presbyterian Church confirms at least one truth—that no Scot will allow any Southern to know anything about Scotch affairs. Mr. Stuart Glennie points out some of the more obvious objections to Mr. Buckle's theories of the influences which determine civilisation; his critique hardly gains weight from the announcement that he is in travail with a more perfect theory himself. Some of the reminiscences of Mr. Buckle's conversation are, however, interesting. The question, "Ought Government to Buy the Railways?" is discussed by a writer who leans strongly to the contrary opinion. "Some Gradations of the Forms of Animal Life" is a charming contribution to the philosophy of evolution, conveying profound views on the subject in the most agreeable manner. Equally agreeable in a different way is the paper on touring amid the relics of Etruria, with its vivid picture of the most perfect representative of an ancient Etrurian city—Cortona. Miss Betham Edwards's novelette, "Episodes in the Life of a Musician," is as poetical as usual with her, and more cheerful.

Mr. E. A. Freeman contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a pungent paper, marked by his warmth and frequent eccentricity of feeling, on the curious discrepancies between public and private morality—a subject condensed by Juvenal into one famous line, to which neither Mr. Freeman nor any modern moralist can add much except by way of illustration. Mr. A. C. Lyall, in discussing witchcraft as an element of paganism, advances the opinion that even it is an advance upon the barbarism of fetishism, being in some sense a beginning of scientific appliance, however rude. Mr. D. Syme, an influential colonial politician, pleads the cause of the Australian protectionists. The point at issue is merely whether it be to the advantage of the Australian people to submit to taxation on imported manufactured articles for the sake of encouraging manufactures among themselves. They apparently think it is, and certainly have a right to their opinion. We have also to remark highly appreciative notices of Mr. Pater's essays and Dr. Hake's poems, by the editor and Mr. D. G. Rossetti respectively; and the first chapters of "Lady Anna," a new novel by Mr. Trollope, more melodramatic in structure than is usual with him.

The *Contemporary Review* contains some very able articles, the first place in importance, as in position, perhaps, belonging to Mr. Herbert Spencer's illustrations of the effect of class prejudices in perverting the judgment on social questions. It would be interesting to inquire how far this principle may be applicable to Mr. W. R. Greg, whose vigorous common sense is certainly warped by his almost fanatical devotion to the interests of capital. The subject of his present paper is "The True History of Joshua Davidson," with especial reference to Joshua's notion of the intrinsic hostility of Christianity to distinctions of rank or property, which Mr. Greg seems to consider a very singular mistake. Dean Stanley blesses and praises the Old Catholic movement for its "crepuscular character," its promise as an earnest of more liberal things to come—for everything, in short, that its Anglo-Catholic allies in this country would like to keep out of sight. We are indebted to Mr. Tyler for an interesting summary of what is known respecting the moral standard of uncivilised races; and to Mr. Forbes White for a graceful memoir on the painter Mason's life and works.

"Shakspeare's Funeral," in *Blackwood*, is a creditable though not striking attempt in the style of Landor's "Imaginary Conversations." The rest of the number is poor, the chapters of "A True Reformer" excepted, which are distinguished by their usual humorous *verve* and mastery of military affairs. "The Parisians" bears at least the stamp of culture, and is readable, which is more than can be said for the other contributions.

Temple Bar puts forth a remarkably good number. Mr. Collins's "New Magdalen" and the new novel, "The Wooing O't," are clever, if not very high-class fiction. Miss Annie Beale's sketch of the old Welsh sexton is very pretty and kindly; the paper on Erasmus is sympathetic and genial; and that on the mysterious death of William Rufus displays sound historical investigation. An "In Memoriam" of the late lamented James Hannay is honourable to the writer's talent and feeling, but is deformed by the most detestable misprint we have ever seen—the substitution of *fairy land* for *Holy Land*, in the last line of Poe's incomparable stanzas "To Helen." The blunder, unluckily, is not sheer nonsense, and will be accepted quite innocently by the majority of readers.

Mr. Hatton's spirited romance, "Clytie," is the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which contains, however, its usual quantum of light, readable papers, among which a description of the performance of Charles I. is the most noticeable. "Crispus, a Poetic Romance," is apparently designed as a parody on Keats, and from that point of view is not amiss. But why parody Keats?

The *Atlantic Monthly* is far and away ahead of English magazines in one department—the poetical. Of the five short poems contained in the number before us (that for March) there is not one that is not really exquisite. Most of the prose is also excellent, the *pièces de résistance* continuing to be the instalments of Mr. Parton's life of Jefferson and Mr. R. D. Owen's reminiscences of his father at New Lanark. "A Plea for Quacks" is ingenious; and very pleasant is the notice of that keen but blithe critic of criticism, the Abbé Galiani, although "venial" for "venal" is hardly venial, still less Plutarch to Plato!

The appearance of an English edition of the *Atlantic Monthly* has deprived the *Transatlantic* of a considerable share of its attractions. Other American periodicals, however, offer good pickings, and English readers may be well pleased to meet with

so instructive a paper as that on "The Mixed Populations of North Carolina," reprinted from the *North American Review*. "Civilised Peace" and "Submarine Diving" are also very acceptable contributions.

Of *Tinsley, Belgravia*, the *Saint James's Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *London Society* we have only to say, in general, that their contents are very readable. The *Popular Science Review* contains a valuable and copiously illustrated communication from Mr. St. George Mivart on the anatomical affinities and disparities between man and the ape. The accomplished writer's final conclusions are to be stated in a subsequent paper. Another important contribution is by Mr. Boyd Dawkins, and refers to the changes shown by recent palæontological discoveries to have taken place in the physical geography of the Mediterranean.

We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, the *New Monthly*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Etc.*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Once a Week*, *Chambers's Journal*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have issued a valuable and interesting volume entitled "The Royal Edition of the Songs of Scotland." The book is similar in size and shape, good quality of print and paper, and cheapness, to the well-known edition of standard operas which has been for some time in course of publication by the same firm. The work now referred to contains nearly 150 of those beautiful melodies in which Scottish heroism and sentiment are so charmingly embodied, most of which will endure as long as poetry, romance, and domestic affections retain their hold on humanity; and that, we may hope, will be while humanity itself shall last. The musical portion of the volume is preceded by a valuable introductory dissertation, written by Colin Brown, Ewing Lecturer on the Science, Theory, and History of Music at the Andersonian University, Glasgow. This preface treats of the characteristics of Scotch music and the formation of the ancient scale on which the old melodies were founded, and gives interesting particulars respecting some of the songs. The symphonies and accompaniments have been supplied by Mr. J. Pittman (who has been so worthily associated with the series of operas published by Messrs. Boosey). His task has been executed with great skill and care; and he has been especially successful in preserving the character of the music and not overlaying it with modern effects that would be at variance therewith. The same publishers are about to bring out a similar volume devoted to the national melodies of Wales, edited by Mr. Brinley Richards.

From Messrs. Boosey we have also a large supply of new vocal music, consisting of original pieces and adaptations. Among the latter are a series of "Songs of Wales," edited by Mr. Brinley Richards. No. 1, "White Snowdon" ("Eryi Wen"), is fitted to words by Mrs. Hemans, and has been rendered effective by the fine singing of Mr. Santley; as, also, has No. 2, "She must be mine," which owes its English words to the clever pen of Mr. Walter Maynard, who has done the same good office for No. 3, "When morning is breaking" ("The Pass of Llanberris"), which has been much sung by Miss Edith Wynne, whose nationality enables her to give special effect to Welsh music. The same vocalist has likewise been identified with No. 4, "A gentle maid in secret sighed" ("Gwenllian's Repose"), and this has likewise had some graceful verses supplied by Mr. Walter Maynard. Of Mr. J. Blumenthal's new song, "Thinking of thee," it is unnecessary to say more than to announce its publication; the great success which it has obtained in performance at the London Ballad Concerts by Mr. Sims Reeves (for whom it was expressly composed) having been already recorded. "My love smiled on me," is a setting by Louisa Gray of words from the Laureate's poem, "Gareth and Lynette." In this, as in other songs by the same lady, a flowing melody is supported by an appropriate accompaniment. Several instances of a flat seventh rising might be pointed out (the top line of page 3, and subsequently); but this is a license that might be justified by examples to be found in many Italian operas that are high in public favour. "The Stag Hunt," by Prince Poniatowski, is one of those characteristic songs of the robust school, of which several successful examples have been previously supplied by the same noble composer—those pieces, like this, having derived great advantage from the fine declamation of Mr. Santley. "Never More" is one of those songs which have been sung with such success at the recent London Ballad Concerts of Mr. John Boosey. In this instance the composer, Mr. F. Stanislaus, has been particularly happy in supplying an expressive cantabile melody peculiarly well suited to the voice and style of Madame Patey, for whom it was specially composed, and by whom it has been given with great effect. All the publications above specified are issued by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

Mr. Kuhe's transcription of M. Gounod's "Serenade" ("Berceuse")—published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.—will be welcome to a wide circle of drawing-room pianists and their hearers. This graceful piece is here given first in its vocal simplicity, and afterwards surrounded with a series of fanciful embroideries and embellishments which contrast well with the pervading theme, and enable a player of moderate powers to make a considerable show of brilliant execution. The passages lie well under the hand, and their practice is calculated to develop the mechanical resources of the student. The same publishers have also issued another transcription by Mr. Kuhe, in which he has treated in a similar style, and with equal success, three of the favourite themes of the music of "Babil and Bijou." These are the songs, "Bijou" and "Faces in the Fire," and the popular "Spring Chorus;" all which are skilfully strung together in the form of an agreeable fantasia. From the same publishers we have a very pretty waltz by M. Jules di Sivrai, entitled "A Merry Peal." This is truly what it is called—a "Valse Joyeuse." The imitation of bells gives a sparkling and brilliant effect, and the piece is easy of execution. Another characteristic pianoforte piece (also from Messrs. Chappell's) is "Off to the Country, Morceau de Salon," by Arthur Polinski, in which is some effective passage-writing that will be found both pleasant and improving in practice.

That the incomparable violoncellist Signor Piatti writes as well for the voice as for his instrument has been proved in several instances, and is again evidenced in his song, "O swallow, swallow" (words from Tennyson). A smooth and flowing melody, in six-eight tempo, forms an expressive setting of the text, and the pianoforte accompaniment is reinforced with an obligato part for the violoncello, which is introduced in great effect, sometimes in the symphonies and frequently in concert with the voice as a second melody. This song has been sung with much success in public by Mr. Santley, with the composer's performance of the obligato. In his setting of Waller's lines, "Go, lovely rose," Signor Piatti dispenses with his own instrument, and supports a pleasing vocal melody with a well-written pianoforte accompaniment. The key of D minor suits well with the quaint, antique character of the words, and the change to the major, in the closing strain, gives a bright effect of contrast. Both these songs are published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.

In his "Original Voluntaries for the Organ or Harmonium," Mr. George Forbes has shown his practical knowledge of both those instruments; and has contributed a series of sixteen pieces that are equally available for each. They are none of them difficult, and their execution is facilitated by the leading fingering being carefully marked. These are also published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has entered its third volume, and shows no signs of exhaustion under the active editorship of Dr. Spark, of Leeds. The most recent issue commences with twelve short interludes by that accomplished performer and versatile composer, Mr. Henry Smart, who has here produced a series of pieces which are full of charm and interest, notwithstanding their brevity, and will be found of high value for use in religious service. These are followed by the second portion—an "Andante"—of a sonata by M. Silas, the first movement of which appeared in a previous number. A graceful theme is here well sustained and effectively treated, with good contrasts in the varied use of different stops. A "Concluding Voluntary," by Herr Tietz, and an "Offertoire," by R. Hainworth, are well-written pieces; and the same may be said of the last number in the book, a prelude, by Mr. F. E. Gladstone.

M. Gounod is indefatigable in composition. It is but recently that we noticed various new works of his—sacred and secular, choral and solo; and we have now several fresh novelties of the latter class. Three are in continuation of a series previously referred to. "Le labbra ella comoso" (Biondina No. 3), "E statì alquanto" (Biondina No. 4), and "Ho messo nuove corde" (Biondina No. 5), are all full of distinct character and colour that give them a speciality apart from the conventional ballad style. The words of each are by Signor Giuseppe Zaffira, the poet of her Majesty's Opera. These agreeable pieces are published by Duff and Stewart.

Messrs. Hopwood and Crew have issued some pleasing vocal pieces by Signor Campana, whose grand opera "Esmeralda" will be remembered as one of the novelties of the season of 1870. In a duettino, "The Joyous Reapers," and a song, "A Free Lance am I" (the words of both by Mr. H. Hersee), and in a ballad, "Loving and beloved again" (words by Mr. Farnie), Signor Campana proves his command of vocal melody of the modern Italian school and his ability to write pleasantly for singers.

"Caprice Brillante," on an old French air supposed to have been composed by Louis XIII., is an effective pianoforte piece, in which Mr. Kuhe has displayed his well-known skill in surrounding a theme with ornate embellishments and elaborations. It was one among his own several successful performances at his recent Brighton Festival. This is published by Messrs. Wood and Co., who are also issuing a useful and cheap series of handbooks under the general title of "Library of Musical Knowledge." The commencing number consists of "Jousse's Catechism of Music," the accepted value of which may be inferred from the fact of this being its forty-first edition.

A PAPER-HUNT AT SHANGHAI.

The amusements of the European community of residents in China, more especially of the English, have naturally engaged the notice of our Special Artist. He sends us, with his sketch of a "paper-hunt" at Shanghai, the following account of this favourite pastime:—

"It is well known that paper-hunts were originated at home by the Eton and Rugby boys running on foot. Some of these boys, finding themselves afterwards in the Crimea, and with limited sources of amusement on the bare plateau before Sebastopol, proposed their old game, with the addition of using horses. In this developed and more perfect form it seems to have been carried to India, along with 'hockey on horseback,' and afterwards made its way as far as China. The 67th Regiment, who were stationed at Shanghai about ten years ago, introduced it at this place. The character of the country here, as well as the breed of Tartar ponies, seems well suited to the sport.

"There is a regular club here for organising the paper hunts. Cups are given as prizes, and the club committee has to see that the rules are attended to. Two of the members have on each occasion to act what is called the part of 'foxes.' They are distinguished by a red hood over their caps. Their duty is to start two hours at least before the hunt with large bags containing fragments of paper slung over their shoulders. They select the line of country to be passed over, and decide upon the leaps. One of the 'foxes' must in every case take the leap. The pieces of paper are scattered to mark the whole of the route, which must be strictly followed by those competing. The ground about Shanghai is an alluvial deposit of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and is perfectly flat. The ancestral graves of the Chinese are plentiful, and the whole is intersected by water-courses, which supply the means of irrigation. These water-courses form the leaps, and the riders may leap or walk through the ditches, or they may even dismount and lead the ponies. The advantage to those who can clear them all by leaping is a gain of time. The course is laid over a distance of from nine to twelve miles. Each rider must keep a sharp eye to see that he is on the trail of the paper; should anyone deviate he must come back to the point where he left it. The ponies are from 13 to 13'3 hands high, and can carry men weighing as much as 13 stone.

"When a paper-hunt takes place there are generally a good many people who attend to see the finish. There is the natural interest of seeing who comes in first and wins the cup. But there are sure to be some amusing feats of horsemanship to be witnessed by the spectators. The ponies, though hardy and strong, are not, indeed, quite so fresh when they come in as when they started. Ten or twelve miles of ground, with a good many leaps, including 'spills' and accidents on the way, has taken it out of them; and they hesitate often at the last leap. The riders are also more or less affected by the ground they have passed over. Many come in with specimens of the mud and alluvial deposits of the Yang-Tse-Kiang all over them; while torn garments, with the original Adamite costume often visible through the rents, tell what a rough sort of riding it has been. It is not to be wondered at, after such a course, if the hand hesitates or the pony halts at the final jump. When this is the case, very likely the other side of the ditch is not reached, or the pony staggers down into it, pitching the rider, with a somersault, before him. The best animal has now the advantage; and if a good horseman is on him—the quick eye and the firm hand—goes at the last leap, and clears it with a bound."

Our Artist's sketch, as shown in the Engraving, represents the final achievement, or catastrophe, of a paper-hunt. At Cawnpore, in India, we regret to observe, such a catastrophe has lately caused the death of a young officer, who fell from his horse and broke his neck.

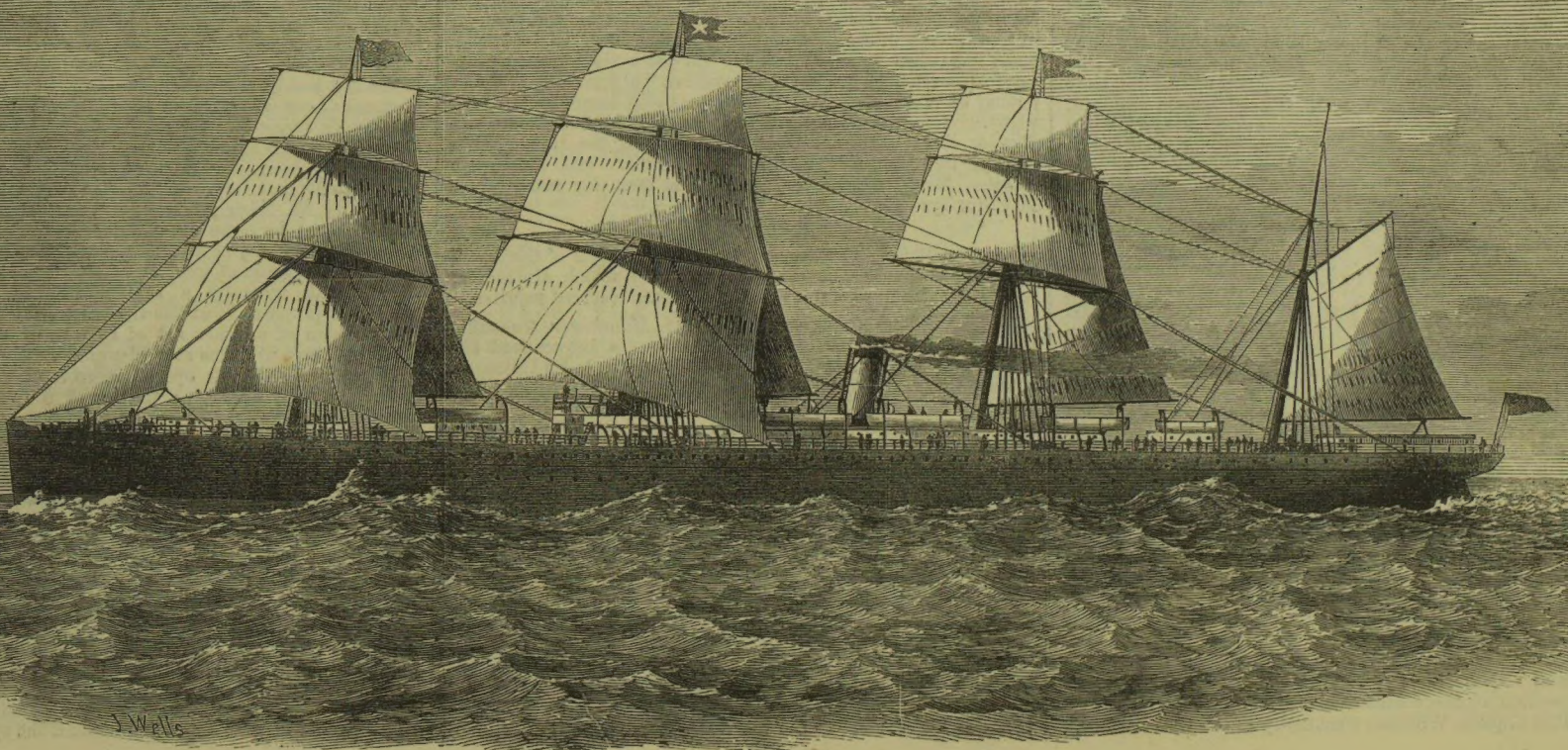
A man named Athey, an engine-driver on the Midland Railway, has died in the Derby Infirmary from hydrophobia. The deceased had been bitten by his own dog, which, it is supposed, had been bitten by a dog in a rabid state.



SKETCHES IN CHINA: PAPER-HUNT AT SHANGHAI.



PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM WOODFALL, IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.



THE STEAM-SHIP ATLANTIC, OF THE WHITE STAR LINE, WRECKED NEAR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

WILLIAM WOODFALL.

The National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington contains a likeness, by T. Beach, of this once familiarly known and respected London man of letters, who died in 1803. He was one of the two sons of Mr. Henry Woodfall, printer and stationer, a wealthy citizen of London, who had his shop at the sign of the Rose and Crown in Little Britain, and who filled several offices in the municipality, until his death, in 1769. The elder son, Henry Samson Woodfall, was noted in his childhood as a precocious scholar, for he could read Homer's Greek, when five years old, to Pope, the translator of Homer. He was educated at St. Paul's School, succeeded to his father's business, and became in 1760 printer and editor of the *Public Advertiser*, which he carried on till 1793. This Henry Samson Woodfall was intimately acquainted with many eminent men of his time. William Woodfall, the younger brother, is perhaps better remembered for his knack of reporting by memory the speeches delivered in the two Houses of Parliament, when reporters were not allowed to take notes. He at first assisted his brother on the *Public Advertiser*, but when they parted he became editor of the *London Packet*, and was afterwards printer and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which post he relinquished in 1789. Besides his extraordinary faculty of verbal recollection, he had much taste and talent for the stage, being a passable amateur actor, and a critic of theatrical performances. It is said that, during forty years, he never once missed seeing the first representation of any new play in London. Garrick, Goldsmith, and Savage were among his private friends. He was in his fifty-eighth year at the time of his death, which took place at his house in Queen-street, Westminster; and his grave is in St. Margaret's-churchyard, close to the Abbey.

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

This terrible disaster, attended with a far greater loss of life than even the sinking of the Northfleet at Dungeness, was made known to us by submarine telegraph a few hours after it happened, which was at two o'clock in the morning on Tuesday week. It took place on the coast of Nova Scotia, fifteen miles from Halifax, the ship running on the promontory of Meagher's Head, at the entrance to Prospect Harbour, then rolling into deep water and sinking in a few minutes. The cause was, beyond question, an error in reckoning the distance run, and the course and position of the ship, with the mistake of one lighthouse for another. The ship's boats were not used, but some of the men scrambled ashore over the rigging; 442 persons were saved, while about 560 perished, including all the women and children.

The Atlantic was one of the White Star line of screw steamships, from Liverpool to New York, represented by Messrs. Islay, Imrie, and Co., of Liverpool. She was built, two or three years ago, by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. We give an illustration of this fine ship. Her dimensions were—420 ft. long between perpendiculars, 437 ft. over all, 41 ft. extreme beam, and 32 ft. depth of hold, with a registered burden of 3707 tons. She carried four iron tubular masts, three of them square rigged, besides large fore-and-aft canvas. Her engines were of 600 nominal horse-power; the compound high-pressure engines, with cylinders of 41 in. diameter, made by Maudesley and Field, of London; the low-pressure, with 78-in. cylinders, by Messrs. G. Forrester and Co., of Liverpool. There were ten boilers, with twenty furnaces, for the driving engines, and a separate boiler for the donkey-engines and steam-winch. The structure of the hull was very strong, with five bulkheads, extending from the keelson up to the main deck, and forming six watertight compartments, and with three arched decks of iron, which gave both lateral and longitudinal rigidity. The ship was provided with powerful pumps, to be worked either by steam or by hand, and with six steam-winch and a steam-windlass for raising the anchor, lifting the hatches, or hoisting the sails; she had the patent steering apparatus near the bridge. Her accommodation for 1000 passengers, cabin and steerage, was extremely comfortable, and every provision of a mechanical nature seems to have been made for the safest and easiest navigation of the ship. There were ten large life-boats, with a crew appointed to each from the men on board employed in four departments, the sailing, engine, victualling, and fire department, with precise rules and a weekly drill for manning the boats. The commander was Captain James A. Williams, who was formerly commodore of the Guion Line, but has been in the service of the White Star Company almost from its formation, about two years ago. He had been second and first officer, and went out with the Republic on her first voyage, when he was seriously injured in the accident which occurred to the boats of that steamer. This was his second voyage in the Atlantic. The cost of the Atlantic was about £120,000; but, from the advance in the price of iron and wages, it would cost £150,000 to replace her. The cargo is roughly valued at £50,000. The owners are insured; but, as they are to some extent their own underwriters, they will suffer a considerable loss.

The Atlantic left the Mersey on Thursday, the 20th ult., with several hundred passengers for New York, and called next day at Queenstown, where 250 more embarked. There were 32 saloon and 615 steerage passengers on board, the latter being 448 males and 167 females. Of these 198 were adult English males, 74 females, 21 male children, 16 female children and 12 infants; there were 7 Scotch male and 4 female adults; 33 Irish male adults, 18 females, and 3 male children; 150 male adult foreigners, 32 females, 14 male and 16 female children, and 7 infants. The officers and crew numbered 143. From Queenstown the captain, engineers, and purser dispatched letters home to the owners. Each of these letters, it so happened, was more than usually satisfactory. The engines were reported to be working well, the coals were described as proving better than some previous supplies with which the Company had been served, and the purser reported everything to be satisfactory in connection with the passengers. The news of the arrival of the vessel at New York was expected on the very day when she was wrecked near Halifax. It had not been intended that she should go to Halifax at all. The reason why Captain Williams made for Halifax is stated by himself to have been that on the Monday a storm was threatening, and the stock of coal on board was only 127 tons. But it appears that when the steamer left the Mersey she had a supply of no less than 967 tons. The estimated average consumption was sixty tons a day, or 744 tons for the passage to New York, and the Atlantic, having left on March 20 and struck on April 1, would have burned, according to that estimate, about 700 tons, leaving her still with a supply of 267. The quantity she had on starting was over the average supply by at least 200 tons, and it was the intention to send her out upon her next voyage with only 800 tons. It may be explained that the supply of coal above the minimum is often regulated by the amount of cargo, and if a surplus supply is taken out it simply suffices to prevent unnecessary loading for the homeward voyage.

A writer acquainted with that coast observes, with regard to the position of the steamer when off Nova Scotia, "It is certain that Captain Williams went away to the westward con-

siderably farther than was warranted by the position of the port. Halifax harbour runs due south. To the west it is flanked by the Sambro Head, to the east by the Devil's Light. Both lights bear each W.N.W. and N.N.E. Entering Prospect Harbour from the N.E., Captain Williams should have kept the Devil's Light, known also as Peggy's Point Light and as Prospect Light, on the starboard bow. This would have brought him into the channel with the Sambro Light to port. Keeping too far to the west, however, in consequence of a miscalculation of position as regulated by the light on Cape Sambro, the ship bore down upon the latter, and, taking it upon the starboard instead of upon the port bow, did what was simply inevitable—went aground upon what was really a lee shore. This is the only explanation we can offer as the cause of the disaster. Captain Williams was to the west of the Sambro Light instead of to the east of it. He took it on his starboard bow, and forced an entrance into what was little else than a gut between the Cape and the Meagher's Head, bearing quite away from the harbour, and thereby failed to open the lights by which he should have been guided. In a word, the whole disaster was due to miscalculation of position. It is another penalty paid to the groping of captains upon coasts to which they have been unaccustomed."

The only connected account yet received is that of the third officer, Mr. Brady, who reports that the vessel encountered boisterous weather during the whole passage. On Monday week, at noon, the coal being nearly out, the captain determined to make for Halifax, in order to obtain a fresh supply. Mr. Brady was on deck with the captain until midnight, at which time the weather was rainy, but not thick. The night was dark and the sea rough. The Atlantic sighted a light, which she supposed to be Cape Sambro, bearing N.N.W. about thirty-nine miles. This was evidently a mistake; and it is supposed, as the ship was out of her course when she struck, that Peggy's Point Light, more than twenty miles east, must have been mistaken for Sambro. The chief and fourth officers came on watch at midnight. Mr. Brady then turned in, and the captain went below, leaving orders that he was to be called if any change occurred in the position of the ship. The first intimation of the danger was the striking of the ship on Mars' Island, the vessel remaining fast. The sea swept away all the port boats. Rockets were fired at intervals of a minute, but the ship careened to port, rendering the starboard boats useless. The passengers were sent into the rigging outside the rails and forward. Mr. Brady got a line to the rock, forty yards distant, and four other lines subsequently established, a length of 200 paces, between the rock and the shore. Fifty persons succeeded in getting to land, but many were drowned in the attempt. Mr. Brady aroused the islanders, when three boats appeared and took of all the people on the rock. Many passengers were frozen to death in the rigging; among them was the purser. The boilers exploded when the ship rolled over.

According to a statement made by Mr. Thomas, the quartermaster, he warned the second officer at two o'clock in the morning not to stand so close in shore, as the ship had run her distance to make Sambro Light. Meeting with a rebuff, the quartermaster next asked the fourth officer if he should go into the mainyards to look out. The answer was that it would be of no use. After the vessel struck, one of the boats, filled with passengers, was nearly ready for launching, when it was discovered that the plugs were out. The crowd was then so great that they could not be put in. Twenty people were killed on the vessel by the fore-boom breaking its fastenings and swinging round. It is stated that many of the married passengers could have escaped to the rigging, but they would not quit their wives, and perished with them. The conduct of the crew during the voyage is unfavourably spoken of. An official inquiry has been ordered by the Canadian Government.

THE NEW PEERS.

The Right Hon. James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar, Earl of Normanton, in the Irish Peerage, on whom her Majesty has conferred a barony of the United Kingdom, as "Lord Somerton, of Somerley, in the county of Southampton," is the eldest son of Welbore Ellis, second Earl, by Lady Diana Herbert, eldest daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was born in September, 1818, and was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1841. He is a magistrate for Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts. He represented the borough of Wilton in Parliament from 1841 to 1851. He succeeded in 1868 to his father's Irish titles, which were conferred on his grandfather, the Most Rev. Charles Agar, successively Archbishop of Cashel and of Dublin.

Sir Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, who has been raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as "Lord Waveney, of South Elmham, in the county of Suffolk," is the elder son of the late Sir Robert Shafto Adair, who died in 1869, by his first wife, Elizabeth Maria Strode, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, of Berkhamstead, Herts. He was born in the year 1811, and is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Suffolk and Anttrim. He sat in the House of Commons as one of the members for the borough of Cambridge, in the Liberal interest, from 1847 to 1852, and again from 1854 to 1857; and he has more than once unsuccessfully contested the representation of both Suffolk and the county of Anttrim, in which he also holds large landed property. Lord Waveney married, in 1836, Miss Theodosia Meade, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. Robert Meade, but was left a widower in 1871. His Lordship's brother, Mr. Hugh Edward Adair, has been for many years M.P. for Ipswich.

An explosion has occurred in one of the pits of the South Wales Colliery Company at Abertillery, by which six miners have lost their lives and a number of others received injuries.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that the late Professor Goldstücker has bequeathed the manuscript of his Sanscrit dictionary to the India Office, on condition that it is not to be published till the year 1920. The object of this stipulation is believed to be the desire on the part of the testator that the work may be judged on its own merits, and not by contemporary and possibly hostile critics. So much advance is now being made in Sanscrit scholarship that the dictionary may be out of date in the next century.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Harbour Commissioners of Limerick to formally open the graving dock just completed by Mr. John Long. The dock has been cut out of the solid rock—the side steps and bottom being dressed without masonry. The amount granted for its construction by the Treasury Loan Commissioners was £20,000, on the certificate of Sir John Coode, who certified for a dock of 350 ft.; but, in consequence of the bottom and most of the side steps having been cut from the bed of the rock, Mr. Long has been enabled to increase the length to 420 ft. It is close to the wet dock, from which it is entered.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The *British Trade Journal* for April contains an article on "Compound Steam-Engines," pointing out the fact that as this class of steam-engines is more economical in fuel than any other, while it is devoid of any countervailing objection, it must necessarily come into almost exclusive use for every purpose, now that coal has risen to so high a price. Steam-engines of the old pattern are of two kinds—high-pressure engines, in which the steam, after having pressed the piston to the end of its stroke, is dismissed into the atmosphere; and low-pressure engines, in which the steam, having pressed the piston to the end of its stroke, is conducted into the condenser, where it is condensed by a shower of cold water. In compound engines both these modes of action are combined, and the steam is used twice over—first in a high-pressure cylinder, whence it is dismissed not into the atmosphere, but into a low-pressure cylinder, where again it generates power. A compound engine is substantially a high-pressure engine and a low-pressure engine combined; and by the arrangement a larger amount of power is obtained from a given quantity of coal than by either of the old forms of engine acting separately. The article in question states that for winding minerals out of mines, for driving mills of all kinds, and generally for the economical production of power, such engines are greatly to be preferred, and are rapidly superseding the old kinds of engines. The article is illustrated by a cut of the compound engine of Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of London, the particular engine delineated being one constructed by them for winding sulphur from a mine in Italy. But it is stated that they are also applying them to drive flour-mills without gearing, and to drive rolling-mills for iron without fly-wheels, by which arrangement, it is stated, break-downs will be prevented. It is added that Messrs. Bourne and Co. are removing at present many engines of the old kind from steam-vessels in order that compound engines may be introduced, it being no longer possible to work steam-vessels with profit with engines of the old type.

The April number of the *Journal of Science* contains an article on the planet Mars by Mr. Proctor, pointing out that, as on the 27th of this month the planet will be in opposition and will present his largest apparent disc, the present is a favourable time for investigating his physical constitution. Of all the primary planets of the solar system Mars is the only one which can be studied under conditions sufficiently favourable for any reliable conclusions to be drawn regarding his state and composition; for although Venus is nearer to us and is more brilliantly illuminated, yet when she is nearest to us, as she interposes between us and the sun, her dark side is presented to the earth, whereas Mars, when nearest us, presents an illuminated face. When at his nearest Mars is thirty-five millions of miles from the earth, and the nearest distance of Mars from the sun is about 126 millions of miles, which exceeds that of the earth in about the proportion of 15 to 10 or 3 to 2, and each square mile of his surface will receive 4-9ths, or say about half the heat from the sun that is received by each square mile of the earth's surface. Mars is only about 3-10ths of the diameter of the earth, and in size more nearly resembles the moon, the physical constitution of which we know to be different from that of the earth, as no water has been observed upon it; but we know that the surface of Mars is divided into land and water, the land having a reddish tint, as is supposed, from the composition of the soil, while the oceans are blue. The surface of the planet is sometimes concealed by clouds, and Sir W. Herschel long ago pointed out that there was snow at the poles, which varied in quantity with the seasons, as on the earth, so that the physical conditions of the two planets appear to be similar, except that Mars must be colder.

The April number of the *Popular Science Review* contains an article by Mr. Dawkins on the physical geography of the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene age, deduced chiefly from the existence of the organic remains which have been discovered in the different surrounding countries. The article is illustrated by a map giving the supposed coast line at the period in question, and this line has been continued past the coasts of Portugal and France beyond the west coast of Ireland. In general the ancient coast line runs nearly parallel with the present, but it is so far advanced seaward as to greatly reduce the water area. The Black Sea is shown as a sea having the same configuration as the present sea, but with the coast line so far advanced seaward as to reduce the area of water to about one third of its present amount. There is no Hellespont or Grecian Archipelago; but Crete and Cyprus are both united to the mainland. The Mediterranean is divided into two nearly equal portions by a broad belt uniting Italy with Sicily, and these with Malta and the African coast. Then Corsica and Sardinia appear as a peninsula united to the north of Italy, and the Balearic Isles appear as a peninsula united to Spain. There is no Strait of Gibraltar, but Spain is united to Morocco at this point by a neck of land of considerable breadth. There is no Adriatic, but the Po runs into the eastern half of the Mediterranean near the heel of the Italian boot. The ancient coast line follows very nearly a parallel direction to the modern, past the coasts of Spain and Portugal into the Bay of Biscay as far as Ushant, when it proceeds northward past the west coast of Ireland, showing the English and Irish Channels and the North Sea to have been at that time dry land.

The Euphrates Valley Railway scheme has been again brought under the consideration of Parliament, and the proposal that Government aid should be given to the construction of the line has been rejected, on the ground that it was not the business of our Government to contribute towards the cost of railways in foreign countries. This, however, is not the right ground on which aid should have been refused. A much better is that the scheme is in itself of no use for Imperial objects.

An important improvement has been made in electric telegraphy by M. Meyer, which, if its feasibility in practice is demonstrated by more extended experience, will considerably increase the efficacy of all existing telegraphic lines. At present in the transmission of messages a stop has to be made between each signal, whereby a certain amount of time is lost. M. Meyer proposes to utilise the wires during this time by the transmission of another set of signals, or even by the transmission of two or three sets of signals. He divides the total time between different operators, each of whom transmits his own message by utilising a portion of the vacant time without interfering with the work of the rest.

The *Saturday Review* of April 5 contains an article on the battle of the Indian gauges, ably and dispassionately but not accurately reasoned, as it is not difficult to show. We have always maintained Lord Mayo's decision in reference to the introduction of the metre gauge to have been unwise, and the *Saturday Review* admits a diversity of gauge *per se* to be an evil not merely in regard to the transmission of goods and passengers, but for military reasons also. The question, however, is the amount of inconvenience suffered relatively with the saving effected, and, although a light broad gauge might be as cheap as a light narrow one, yet it is maintained that there would be virtually a break of gauge in passing from heavy broad to light broad, as the weights suited for the heavy would be too great for the light line. This, however, is a mistake. On the light line the same weights might be carried if the speed were reduced.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.

The Right Hon. John Alexander Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, died at Florence, on the 1st inst., of enteric fever, after a very short illness. His Lordship was born March 22, 1831, the only son of John, fifth Earl of Hopetoun, by Louisa, his wife, eldest daughter of Godfrey, Lord Macdonald. He was educated at Harrow, Oxford, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards. He succeeded to the earldom at his father's decease, in 1843. Lord Hopetoun was Lieutenant and Sheriff of Linlithgowshire. He married, Jan. 3, 1860, Ethelred Anne, eldest daughter of C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, Esq., of Holywell Hall, Lincolnshire, and had three sons and one daughter; the eldest son, John Adrian Louis, Lord Hope, now seventh Earl of Hopetoun, was born Sept. 25, 1860.



THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.

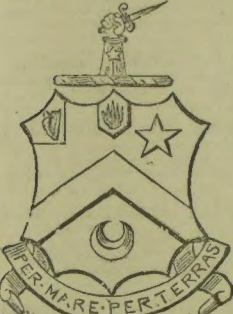
The Most Hon. Florence Grosvenor, Marchioness of Waterford, who died on the 4th inst., was the second daughter of Major George Rowley; 2nd Bombay Cavalry, by Emily Isabella, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Honner, and was niece to Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B. Her Ladyship was married, first, June 18, 1861, to the Hon. Captain J. C. W. Vivian (which marriage was dissolved in 1869); and, secondly, July 3, 1872, to John Henry de la Poer, Marquis of Waterford, K.P.

THE COUNTESS OF KINGSTON.

The Right Hon. Augusta, Countess of Kingston, died, at Lyndhurst, Hants, on the 1st inst. Her Ladyship was born Jan. 15, 1831, the only daughter of Arthur, first Lord Templemore, by Lady Augusta Paget, his wife, fourth daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey. She was married, first, July 18, 1854, to Robert Edward King, who succeeded to the earldom of Kingston, 1869, and died 1871; and, secondly, Nov. 14, 1872, to Alfred Henry Caulfeild, Esq.

SIR W. J. ALEXANDER, BART.

Sir William John Alexander, Bart., Q.C., died on the 31st ult., at his town house, 22, St. James's-place. He was born in 1803, the eldest son of Sir Robert Alexander, second Baronet (whom he succeeded in 1859), by Eliza, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Wallis, Esq. Sir William was educated at the University of Dublin, afterwards graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825. He obtained his silk gown in 1844, and became the same year a Bench of the Middle Temple. In 1854 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and in 1863 was made a member of his Royal Highness's Council. As Sir William was never married, the baronetcy devolves on his next brother, now Sir John Wallis Alexander, fourth Baronet, who was born in 1812.



GENERAL CAVENTISH.

General the Hon. Henry Compton Cavendish, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, died last Saturday morning, at his residence in Burlington-gardens. General Cavendish, who was the son of the first Earl of Burlington, was in his eighty-fourth year. He entered the Army in 1808, and served in the Peninsula from July that year till January, 1809. He was present at the battle of Corunna, and was also in the actions at Sahagun and Benevente. He served many years in the 1st Life Guards, which regiment he commanded till he became Major-General in 1846. He married, first, Oct. 24, 1811, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Fawcener, by whom (who died in 1817), he leaves issue Elizabeth, wife of General J. R. Cranford; Sarah, Countess Cawdor; and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. He married, secondly, June 16, 1819, Frances Susan, only daughter of the late Mr. William Henry Lambton, and sister of John George, first Earl of Durham, by which lady (who died in November, 1840) he leaves surviving issue three sons and a daughter, the Hon. Caroline Fanny, Maid of Honour to the Queen.

Permission has been given to the 1st Administrative Battalion of Essex Rifle Volunteers to form a camp at Harwich, from July 26 to Aug. 5.

The official returns of the prize-shooting in the Army for the past year have been issued. Colour-Sergeant Kennedy, 79th Highlanders, is the best shot in the British Army, the total number of points gained by him being 110. The best judge of distance is Private Clark, 15th Regiment. The best shooting company is letter D of the first battalion of the 19th Regiment.

The Registrar-General of Scotland reports that the birth-rate in Scotland in 1872 was 3.49 per cent on the estimated population in the middle of the year, and the death-rate 2.22 per cent; both ratios being substantially the same as the average of the preceding ten years. But the rate of the marriages in 1872 was 0.75 per cent, the average being not quite 0.70 per cent. The registrars of Bonar, Sutherland, and of Laurencekirk, Kincardine, suggest leap-year wooing as a cause of this result; but the Kincardine registrar couples with it "the high rate of wages," without which leap year might have lost its luck.

An Army circular, dated the 2nd inst., directs that recruits may be enlisted for the infantry in such proportions as may from time to time be directed by the Adjutant-General for (1) long-service enlistment—i.e., for twelve years' Army service; or (2) short-service enlistment—i.e., for six years' Army service and six years' reserve service. For the present, all enlistments for the cavalry, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers will be long-service enlistments—i.e., for twelve years' Army service. Recruits may also be enlisted for general service, and, when so enlisted, will be sent to such regiments or brigades as may be open for recruits. They will be posted to such regiments or brigades until, within fifteen months after their enlistment, they are finally attached to a regiment or brigade. Any soldier who enlists under the Act, on completing eleven years' Army service, or nine years in certain cases when ordered for foreign service, may, with the consent of his commanding officer, or other competent military authority, be re-engaged for such a period as shall complete twenty-one years in her Majesty's service.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

B. A.—The Handicap Tourney of the Cambridge Staunton Chess Club, which was commenced in the October Term, has recently been finished:—Keynes, first prize; Starbuck, second ditto.

A. B.—The rules of chess which govern play over the chessboard govern, for the most part, play by correspondence. 2. To understand the disputed point we must have a diagram of the position, and know what both parties mean by "retracting moves."

The answers to a large number of chess correspondents are deferred from want of room for them.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1518 has been received from Sub tegmina—Ibis—W. P.—W. Furnival—Rex—H. S.—Charley and Fred—Boszy—W. V. G. D.—Z. Ward, Colney Hatch—Percy—D.C.L.—W. Groux—P. T. D.—B. S., East Marden—T. W. Morris—H. C. Croskey—A. Wood—R. D. H. Helensburgh—M. D.—Rubus—G. S. Thornbury—W. Alvey—A. Kinsbury—M. D. Blunt—Hichfield—Euclid—E. and H. Frau of Lyons—C. Minardi—W. B. Wood—Karl—R. H. Keable—F. H. of Mona—Sapper and Miner—C. E. G.—A. E. P.—Keith and Kate—M. P.—E. Dyson—F. P. G.—W. S. B.—Bossguessman—A. T. Aman—Tartie—A. D. Gilbert.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1519.

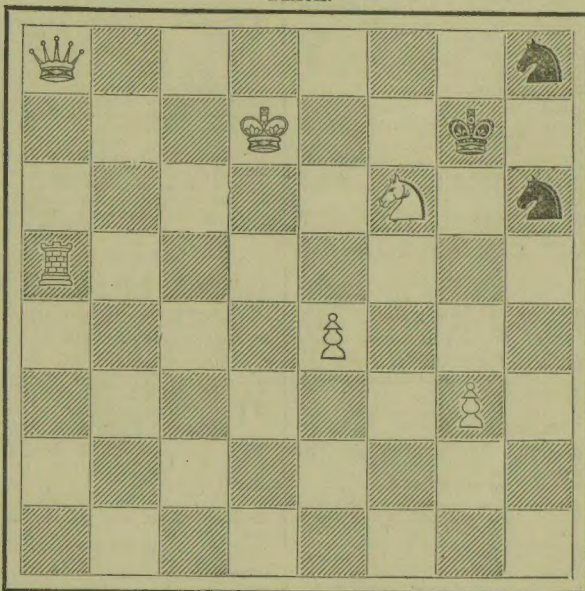
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B 3rd P takes Q, or* 3. P to Q Kt 6th. Mate.
2. R takes Q B P Any move

*1. If he play 1. R to K B 4th, the answer is 2. Q to Q R 3rd, and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1520.

By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

The following Games are a portion of those played in this attractive Tourney.—(Lopez Defence.)

CAMBRIDGE. BLACK.	OXFORD. WHITE.	CAMBRIDGE. BLACK.	OXFORD. WHITE.
(Mr. Keynes).	(Mr. Meredith).	(Mr. Keynes).	(Mr. Meredith).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. P to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K R 4th
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	25. K to Kt sq	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
5. Q to K 2nd	B to Q B 4th	27. K R to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd	This advance appears to us premature.	
7. P to Q B 3rd	Castles	28. P takes P	
8. B takes Kt	Q Kt P takes B	Mr. Keynes must have improved the advantage he had already acquired by playing his Queen to K Kt 3rd either now or on the next move. We cannot see how, in that case, his opponent could have averted the loss of another Pawn at the least.	
9. Kt takes P	Q to K 2nd	29. B to Q B sq	P takes P
10. P to Q 4th	B to Q R 2nd	30. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
11. B to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	31. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 5th
12. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd	R to Q 6th would have been more embarrassing to his adversary. The move in the text loses time and excludes the Bishop from the field.	
13. Kt to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	32. R to Q 6th	Q to K Kt 3rd
14. P takes P	P takes P	33. K R to Q sq	R to K 3rd
15. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th	34. R takes R	R takes R
At this point the Cambridge player has an unquestionable advantage. He has won a Pawn, and his position is in no respect inferior to his opponent's.		35. R takes P	Q to K R 2nd
16. B to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K sq	36. R takes B	R to Q 2nd
17. K to R sq		By this capture Light Blue throws away his last opportunity of winning. Had he played his Queen to King's square he could have won the game easily.	
Q to K B 3rd, threatening to win a Piece by playing P to Q B 4th next move, would, perhaps, have been better.		37. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th
18. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q 2nd	38. R to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
19. Q R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 3rd	The last two moves of White are beyond our fathom. His game, however, is irrecoverable, so they mattered not much.	
20. P to K B 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd	29. Q to Q B 5th	K R to Q sq, and White resigned.
A very necessary precaution.		30. Q takes Kt P	
21. Kt to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	26. P takes Kt	R to K Kt sq, and Black ought to win easily.
22. B takes Kt	P to R 4th		
With the view to playing the Bishop to Q R 3rd soon.			

ANOTHER GAME IN THE SAME CONTEST.

(Scotch Gambit.)

CAMBRIDGE. WHITE.	OXFORD. BLACK.	CAMBRIDGE. WHITE.	OXFORD. BLACK.
(Mr. Neville).	(Mr. Madan).	(Mr. Neville).	(Mr. Madan).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. R to Q sq	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K B 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. Kt to B 6th	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q R 3rd looks very tempting here; but, in reality, it is not a good move. For suppose—	
5. P to B 3rd	P takes P	24. B to Q R 3rd	P to K R 4th
6. Castles	P to Q B 7th	25. Q to K B 3rd	P takes Kt; and, play as White can, he must be at a disadvantage.
7. Q to B 2nd, taking P	P to Q 3rd	25. B takes Kt	Q to K 2nd
8. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q R 4th	26. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q to Q B 2nd	K to K 3rd
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K R 3rd	28. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q 5th
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K R 4th	29. B takes P	
12. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	The last two moves of White are beyond our fathom. His game, however, is irrecoverable, so they mattered not much.	
13. Q to R to K sq	B to K 3rd	30. Q to Q B 5th	K R to Q sq, and White resigned.
14. Q to Q R 4th	P to K Kt 4th		
15. Kt to Q 4th	R to K B sq		
16. Kt takes B	P takes Kt		
19. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 5th		
20. B to Q B 2nd	Q to Q 2nd		
21. P to Q R 4th	B to Q R 4th		

A NEW AMERICAN CHESS MAGAZINE.—A periodical entitled the Chess Record, and described as "a cyclopaedia of the best foreign and domestic chess," is about to appear in Philadelphia. Its editor is Mr. G. Reichhelm, who formerly conducted the excellent chess department in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The price of the new magazine, which is to contain from sixteen to twenty columns of chess matter, is only a dollar a year, about a third of the cost of any European journal of the same character. Intending subscribers are requested to apply to Mr. Reichhelm, 323, Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

The first meeting of the Yorkshire Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society, now united in one body, was opened at Leeds on Monday, extending over the two following days.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. John Evelyn, Viscount Ossington, of Ossington Hall, near Newark, Notts, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by Alfred Denison, Esq., and Walter George Frank Phillimore, Esq., the executors—the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator has charged on his real estate an annuity of £1000 in favour of his widow, in addition to the jointure of £2000 per annum which she is entitled to under settlement, and, in addition to a pecuniary legacy, gives her a right of residence at Ossington Hall; testator also charges on his real estate £500 per annum to his niece, Louisa Denison; £200 per annum to his brother the Ven. George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, and on his death to his widow, if she survive him; £500 per annum to his brother Alfred Denison; £300 per annum to the widow of his brother Stephen Charles Denison; £500 per annum to his brother Charles Denison; and £1000 per annum to the widow of his brother Sir William Thomas Denison, for their respective lives; and, subject as aforesaid, testator settles all his real estate on the eldest son of his said brother Sir William Thomas Denison (except Phipps Charles Denison) and his issue. The residue of his personal estate, after payment thereof of several legacies—among others, £1000 to his executor Mr. Phillimore for his trouble, and £20,000 to the person who shall succeed to the real estate—testator settles upon trusts similar to those upon which the realty is devised.

The will of Smither Perrin, Esq., of No. 23, Holland-villas-road, Kensington, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Ann Perrin (the relict), Henry Story Perrin, and Rowland Neate Perrin, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £100,000. Testator leaves to his wife his residence, the furniture, and a legacy of £1000; he also leaves her the income of £50,000 for life, and at her death one moiety of such sum is to go as she shall appoint, and the other moiety is settled upon his two nieces, Mary Smither Harding and Caroline Ann Harding, and in addition he gives his said nieces legacies of £5000 each; and there is a similar legacy of £5000 to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Harding. Testator gives to his two executors, Mr. H. S. Perrin and Mr. R. N. Perrin, 1 per cent upon the value of his property, for their trouble as executors; and, subject to some other legacies, he gives the residue to his wife absolutely.

The will of Mrs. Betsey Robinson, late of Elterwater Hall, Grassmere, Westmorland, has been proved, at the District Registry of Carlisle, under £7000, by John Green and William Stephens, the executors. Among the legacies there is one of £300 to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, at Lancaster; the residue of her personal estate, which, we are informed, will probably exceed £2000, testatrix bequeaths to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton.

The will of George Dornbusch, late of No. 11, Grove Villas, South Hackney, who is described as a newspaper proprietor, was proved on the 2nd inst., by John Cunningham and William Tebb, the executors, under £30,000.

The will of Mr. Henry Dorling, of Stroud-green House, Croydon, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by Henry Mayson Dorling, Edward Jonathan Dorling, and George White, the executors, under £80,000. Testator gives to each of his sons, the said Henry Mayson Dorling and Edward Jonathan Dorling, twenty fully paid-up £20 shares in the Epsom Grand Stand Association, in addition to pecuniary legacies; and there are pecuniary legacies in favour of his other children, his daughters-in-law, and stepdaughter. The residue of his property is divided between all his children. The deceased was the well-known clerk of the course at the Epsom race meetings.

An announcement appears in the Gazette that the Queen has created a Constitution for the Province of Griqua Land West, and appointed Mr. Richard Southey, C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Governor thereof.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has appointed Mr. Henry Oliver Hunt, of Stratford-on-Avon, solicitor, to be clerk of the peace for the county, in the room of the late Mr. W. O. Hunt.

A scheme for the formation of conjoint examining boards to grant medical diplomas throughout the United Kingdom has been laid before the Lord President of the Privy Council. The deputation, which comprised representatives of the General Medical Council, the London, Oxford, and Dublin Universities, and the Apothecaries' Society, was informed that the Government could not undertake to introduce such a measure, as it had more comprehensive legislation in view.

M. de Lesseps has published another letter with regard to the Suez Canal difficulty. In this he meets the demand made by the English Cabinet that the dues question shall be referred to an International Commission, with a declaration that the pending dispute must first be determined by the Sultan as arbitrator, and, that being done, the Suez Canal Company will be glad to have a determination, once for all, of some uniform system by which the tonnage of ships passing through the canal shall be measured.—Advices from Rome show that the Italian and Austrian Governments have taken up the same position as that of Great Britain. They protest against the increase of duties, and they propose to refer the subject to the International Commission, which it seems will shortly meet at Constantinople.

We have been requested, with reference to reports received from time to time at the Foreign Office respecting inconveniences to which travellers are subjected from neglecting to provide themselves with passports, to call attention to the subjoined note appended to the revised regulations on the subject of passports issued by the Foreign Office on Jan. 1 last:—"Although British subjects are now free to enter France and Belgium without passports, and the rules about passports have been virtually relaxed in several other countries, nevertheless British subjects about to visit the Continent are recommended not to omit to provide themselves with passports; for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be convenient as offering a ready means of identification, and more particularly when letters have to be claimed at a poste restante."

A meeting was held on Monday, in the Mayor's Parlour, Nottingham, in furtherance of the movement for securing lectures and classes for working men, young women, and young men of the middle classes, by teachers appointed by the University of Cambridge. A list of the questions had been received from the Vice-Chancellor of the University (which has been sent also to several other parts of the country), asking for information as to the demand for such instruction, and as to the probability of co-operation in the matter by adjacent towns. Much satisfaction was expressed at the readiness shown by the University authorities. The drift of the resolutions adopted was that steps should be taken for forming Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester into a circuit, for which two lecturers would be asked, their services extending over the whole of the winter season, divided into two terms. It was decided to raise a guarantee fund, and a large committee was appointed to carry the matter forward.

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